The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 124.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Henri Rochefort arrived in New York on Saturday evening.

—Wheeling, W. Va., had warm weather on Decoration Day—98 degrees in the shade.

—At a local option election in Oakland, California, on Saturday, the temperance men were victorious.

—Five men were instantly killed on Saturday in the Amador mine, California, by the falling of a "cage."

—The White Star steamship Baltic, with Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris on board, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, all well.

—Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, will send Commissioners to Washington to urge national aid in rebuilding the levees of the Missippi river.

—Reports by telegraph indicate that Decoration Day was generally observed where soldiers killed in the War of the Rebellion are buried.

—Lewis Trausell and three boys, all of New Albany, Ind., while out in a skiff on Saturday, were drawn under a coal barge and all drowned.

—On Saturday afternoon Wm. Scott, an old citizen of Cannelton, Ind., while intoxicated, fatally stabbed his wife and then killed himself.

—The schooner Texan Ranger, from Matanzas for New Orleans with a cargo of sugar, struck a snag and sunk in the Mississippi river last Friday night. Loss $25,000.

—C. S. Emerson, of Bowling Green, Ohio, a student in Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y., while bathing in Fall Creek on Saturday, being unable to swim, was drowned.

—Many friends of Confederate soldiers decorated their graves on Arlington Heights with flowers brought from Richmond and elsewhere, besides a large quantity from Washington.

—The steamer Colorado, which sailed from San Francisco for Yokohama, took a full set of astronomical instruments for Prof. Davidson's transit of Venus expedition, to the coast of Japan.

—The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Maryland refused, after earnest discussion, to permit the Church of Holy Communion to organize on account of its ritualistic character.

—Last Saturday, at Frenchman Bayou, Miss., Clark and two brothers named Clair went to the house of a planter named Campbell, aged sixty, and in the presence of his family shot and killed him, using a shot gun and rifle.

—In the trot at Philadelphia on Saturday between the pacer Copper Bottom and Goldsmith Maid, for a purse of twenty-five hundred dollars, the Maid won in three straight heats. Time—2:23½, 2:24¾ and 2:25¾.

—The steamer Lady of the Lake, with one hundred and seventy-five passengers on board, was run into on the Potomac on Saturday by the United States steamer Gettysburg, and had eighteen feet of her bow on the larboard side stove in. No one was hurt, but greatly frightened.

—The first criminal trial for violating the railroad law of Wisconsin took place in Milwaukee last Friday. The station agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad had been arrested for charging more than the legal rate for tickets. He was found guilty and fined one dollar.

—At an amateur game of base ball in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, three players were injured, and the game ended with the fifth inning. One had a finger broken, another his jaw broken and six teeth knocked out, and the third received a severe cut in the head which threatens a fatal result.

—The decoration of graves in the cemeteries in the neighborhood of Washington took place on Saturday. The chief point of attraction was Arlington cemetery. The floral arrangements were more extensive than heretofore. Among the most prominent persons on the platform were President Grant, several members of the cabinet and officers of the army and navy.

—The House Committee on Appropriations in view of the near approach of the adjournment of Congress, notify the counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company that the committee cannot give further oral hearing on the postal telegraph question, but will consider any briefs submitted. It is not considered probable that action will be taken on the subject at this session.

—The Governor of Arkansas has appointed Wm. M. Harrison an Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, vice M. L. Stephenson resigned. Harrison was the candidate for the same position on the Reform ticket in 1872. J. J. Clendenin has been appointed to the position of Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, vacated by the resignation of Judge Jno. W. Hyrck The latter issued a writ of ouster against Baxter in favor of Brooks.

—The Conference Committee on the Finance bill held a long session in Washington on Saturday, but adjourned until to-day without coming to a conclusion on any point. The situation, including the President's position, was discussed. Several intimate that it would be well to avoid, if possible, the passage of any bill which would be vetoed. One member of the committee expressed the opinion to a private citizen that it did not seem possible that any finance bill would be passed this session.

—The trial of Governor Moses of South Carolina for grand larceny, which was put down for Friday at Orangeburg, did not take place in consequence of the absence of the accused. The Solicitor for the State asked for a warrant of arrest, but the court refused. The counsel for Moses then moved to strike the case from the docket, on the ground that the Governor cannot be indicted and tried for any crime before impeachment. The court reserved its decision and postponed the case till next court, which meets in October. This is regarded as a substantial triumph for Moses.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

Brief Sketch of the Town and its Surroundings.—Pleasant Social in Honor of the R. P. Synod.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO, May 28, 1874.

Having been here in attendance on the meetings of the Synod of the R. P. Church, and having given some account of the doings of that body, I would like to refer to the place and its people. Cedarville is situated on the P. C. & St. L. Railroad, about forty-seven miles west of Columbus. It is a neat, clean and apparently thriving village in the midst of a rich and beautiful agricultural region. There are some four or five churches, good stores and quite a number of lime kilns, where the very best of lime is made from what seems to be an inexhaustible supply of stone underlying the place, only a few feet below the surface. Massey's creek, which runs through the town, has literally cut its way through the rock, and a short distance below the village the bed of the stream is probably one hundred feet below the general level of the adjacent country. The sides of the ravine being almost perpendicular, in some places immense masses of rock have been detached, yet retaining an upright position and leaving passage way. In one place the rock has been worn away at the base leaving the upper part projecting perhaps twenty feet so that several hundred people might find shelter; and just here a large and constant stream of excellent water pours out of a fissure in the wall. There is also a great variety of flowering and other shrubs growing in the ravine making it a favorite place of resort for those living in the vicinity.

During our stay here there were several meetings held under the auspices of the friends of temperance and the Sabbath Schools. At these meetings members of Synod were the speakers in most cases.

On Wednesday evening a Social was given in honor of Synod by the congregation at the hospitable mansion of Dr. James Bull, who with his amiable and active wife, seemed to give nearly all their time and energies to the entertainment of the members of Synod. Seats were set around under the trees, where the guests were supplied with abundant refreshments. The choir of the church furnished excellent music for the occasion. Good, witty, wise and brief speeches were made by quite a number of the visitors. About three hundred persons were present. Altogether it was an exceedingly pleasant gathering, and with the interesting and harmonious meeting of Synod and the abundant hospitality of the people, left an impression that will long remain with those who were so fortunate as to have the privilege of taking part in them.

With many thanks for the kindness and courtesy of the GAZETTE, I now close my account of Cedarville and its people. R. C. M.

The Bengal Famine.

According to a Reuter's telegram, 134,200 persons are employed on the relief works, 200,000 are receiving charitable relief, and 460,000 are supported by advances or sales of grain. Piece work is being gradually enforced for able-bodied individuals. The condition of the people generally is better than in February, in consequence of the active measures of relief. Severe distress, however, occasionally breaks out, requiring constant vigilance on the part of the authorities, upon whom the natives generally depend to remedy all deficiencies. The rain fall has been generally beneficial in North Behar, although insufficient to allay native anxieties respecting the next crop. Three hundred thousand tons of grain have been carried to the north from the banks of the Ganges; 50,000 now remain to be conveyed. Village inspection and relief are comparatively organized in the worst districts, and are being extended where required.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Spain Muzzling the Press.

Hernani Invested by Carlists.

FRANCE.

Order of Business in the Assembly.

PARIS, May 31.—The Assembly has agreed upon the following as the order in which important business before it is to be taken up: First, municipal electoral bill; second, municipal organization bill; and, third, general electoral bill.

The American Pilgrims.

The Catholic Club of this city has been entertaining the pilgrims from the United States.

Meeting of the Left.

PARIS, May 31.—At a meeting of the Left today it was resolved that a motion for the dissolution of the Assembly should be pressed, and that overtures should be made to other sections of the Chamber to secure their co-operation in the movement.

A Newspaper Under a Cloud.

PARIS, May 31.—The sale and circulation of the *Siecle* newspaper has been prohibited in several departments.

Political.

Prince Napoleon has been nominated for the Assembly in the Department of Charente Inferiure and Seine.

SPAIN.

Diplomatic.

MADRID, May 31.—Caleb Cushing, Minister of the United States, was received to-day by President Schallo, with the customary ceremonies.

Senor Mantilla has been appointed Minister of Spain at Washington.

Muzzling the Press.

The Government has forbidden the press from attacking its financial schemes.

Hernani Invested.

BAYONNE, May 31.—Hernani is completely invested by Carlists, who have had some sharp skirmishes with the garrison.

GERMANY.

Rumors Contradicted.

BERLIN, May 31.—Rumors that Germany seeks to disturb the Luxembourg treaty and to revive the candidature of a German Prince for the Spanish throne, which have been for some days in circulation throughout Europe, are considered here to be wholly without foundation.

Bismark Recovering his Health.

Prince Bismark is slowly recovering his health on his estate at Varzin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot in Limerick.

LONDON, June 1, 5:30 A. M.—A serious riot occurred in Limerick yesterday. A mob of a thousand persons attacked a party of militia. The police defended the latter and were stoned by the rioters. Reinforcements arrived from the stations and the riot was finally suppressed after a considerable number had been injured.

RELIGIOUS.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—At the afternoon session of the General Assembly, Dr. Booth, from the committee appointed to formulate the action of the Assembly in regard to the consolidation of the various Boards, made a report, which was adopted. He also reported ten per cent. on which contributions are to be collected.—Foreign Missions, Sustentation, Education, Missionary work, Board of Publication, Church Erection, Ministerial Relief, Home Mission and Freedmen.

Rev. Kittridge, of Chicago, read a telegram, stating that the United Presbyterian Church in General Assembly at Columbus, Miss., voted to appoint a committee of conference with this Assembly.

Dr. Dickson, one of the Secretaries of the Home Board, spoke on the subject of Home Missions.

Reformed Church Synod.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—The Synod of the Northwestern District of the Reformed Church of the United States began its sessions here yesterday.

General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 30.—The Southern General Assembly met at 8:30 A. M. The revision of baptized children to the Church was further discussed, and the report of the Committee on Bills and Overture recommending that their names be placed on church registers, and that a certificate be given them when they move from one church to another, was adopted.

Rev. H. M. Smith, of New Orleans, read a long protest against the action of the Assembly in appointing a Committee of Conferences with the Northern Assembly.

Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, of Virginia, read his protest against the action of the Assembly in recommending that the faculty make the attendance of students upon the chapel services at the Columbus Seminary voluntary.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Western and Southern States.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 30.—The *National Crop Reporter* published to-day returns from one hundred and ninety-eight correspondents, covering one hundred and twenty-five counties of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas in relation to the area planted this season in cotton and corn in those States. Deductions are also published from estimates of correspondents in relation to spring and winter wheat now in the ground in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. The following is an abstract of the principal information furnished:

In the matter of cotton there is shown a falling off from the area planted last year, averaging in the four States first named 14 6-10 per cent., a decrease in area of 18 4-10 per cent. in Alabama, 9 4-10 per cent. in Arkansas, 20 4-10 per cent. in Mississippi and 5 2-10 per cent. in Texas. The area devoted to corn in the same places shows an increase over last year to the extent of 9 7-10 per cent. The increase is given as 10 4-10 per cent. in Alabama, 9 4-10 per cent. in Arkansas, 8 per cent. in Mississippi, 10 6-10 per cent. in Texas. The stand of both cotton and corn in the States named on May 15th was much below a full stand, although the stand of corn is better than that of cotton in Louisiana.

Estimates of correspondents in eight Western States previously mentioned indicate an average increase in the total area of wheat of 8 2-10 per cent., an increase of 14 per cent. in Illinois, 1 3-10 per cent. in Indiana, 18 5-10 per cent. in Iowa, 24 per cent. in Kansas, 3 7-10 in Minnesota, 7 4-10 in Missouri, 5 per cent. in Ohio, and 3 3-10 per cent. in Wisconsin. The general condition of growing grain at the date of the last report was all that could be desired, although the crops in Iowa suffered somewhat from the depredation of grasshoppers.

MEMPHIS.

Disgraceful Scene at the National Cemetery on Decoration Day.

MEMPHIS, May 31.—From published reports of the proceedings of the decoration of Union soldiers' graves at the National Cemetery yesterday, the affair was one of the most disgraceful ever witnessed, and the scenes enacted by drunken negroes were a disgrace to the occasion. There were probably not more than a dozen white persons present, and Tom Swan, colored, President of the pall bearers, had taken charge of the ceremonies in the cemetery, which is situated some five miles out on the Louisville Railroad. When various colored societies arrived there, they found a number of refreshment stands erected, where luncheons were offered for sale. Tom. Swan detailed a portion of his crowd, armed with muskets, to break them up, which was carried out by threatening to shoot the owners, one or two of whom saved their lives by fleeing to the woods, while a crowd of negroes seized upon and appropriated to their own use all the eatables. Mr. Pope, who had a regularly licensed grocery near the gate, was next visited, and made to pay twenty-five dollars for permission to sell, though he exhibited his State and Federal license. A negro woman named Goldeby was then robbed of eleven dollars. They then rushed to the grocery store of Felix Martin, near by, yelling "Let's drive the d——d rascals off." Mr. Martin and his assistant were driven into the house, pursued by the mob, indulging in the grossest obscenity and profanity. Mr. Martin was seized by them and her pocket torn open and the money taken. A guard was then placed around the house, and the remainder proceeded to the orator's stand, where Edgar, colored, wharf master, harangued them on civil rights, which was loudly applauded. He was followed by General Smith, Collector of the Port, who made a brief address appropriate to the occasion.

A Robber Shot.

DETROIT, May 30.—Last night, as the Atlantic Express, which leaves Chicago at 5:15, was passing between New Buffalo and Niles, two unknown men pried open the front door of the express car, knocked down S. B. Heath, the messenger, who was sorting his money packages for the different stations, one of whom grabbed some packages containing two hundred and seventy dollars, jumped from the car and escaped leaving the other robber struggling with Heath for the mastery in the darkness, the candle having been extinguished. Heath finally drew his pistol and shot the scoundrel in the head, and then himself fell insensible from injuries. As the train approached Niles he recovered sufficiently to call for help, but was unable to rise. The robber lived only a few seconds after he was taken from the car.

NEW YORK.

Rochefort's Account of His Escape from New Caledonia.

West Point Examinations.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1874.

West Point Examinations.

Out of ninety-seven aspirants for military honors at West Point, thirty-two were sent back to school yesterday, because they could not write, spell or cipher, or were not familiar with the maps or grammar. The colored candidates all failed. Yesterday the list of successful candidates was made public. The whole class was drawn up in line and the names of those who missed were called out, and they stepped two paces to the front and were ordered to break ranks and go home, while their fortunate companions were led to their quarters.

Most of the rejected applicants bore their rejection very philosophically. A few do not. One young gent said that he had missed on purpose. Those who have failed will, at the option of the Senators or Representatives who nominated them, have the privilege of presenting themselves in September when the autumn studies begin with those who are appointed to fill the vacancies which may then expire.

Charles McClure, of Illinois, passed his examination, but as he was nominated under mistake, there being no vacancy in his district, he will have to wait until next year, when he will be admitted.

Police Commissioners Indicted.

The Grand Jury this morning handed in four indictments against Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, Police Commissioners, for illegally removing an inspector the day before election, and others for illegally receiving election watchers.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1874.

Henri Rochefort—How he Escaped from New Caledonia.

Rochefort kept his room in the Grand Central Hotel to-day until afternoon, making up his correspondence, and absolutely refusing audience to any parties who wished to speak with him. Later in the day he visited the house of M. Pelletier, where he was hospitably entertained, and was waited upon by a few members of the French society of refugees "Ordre Commun". He will refuse to be entertained by any societies. I have a reception tendered him. It is stated that during his stay in this city, which will be eight or nine days, he will take up his quarters at the residence of M. Pelletier, in Yonkers, the use of which has been offered him. He spent the evening at the house of a Spanish friend.

The *Herald* publishes a communication from Rochefort, giving his version of the history of France from the first contemplation of the Franco-German war, Communists' life in New Caledonia, and his escape from prison. Of the latter he says: We had heard it said that sharks in their hunger assembled ordinarily in the neighborhood of the slaughter houses, which are situated not far from the peninsula, and that feeding plentifully upon the refuse from the butcher's shop, any person who fell into the water would attack a man. Oliver Pain, who was ignorant of the first principles of swimming, went energetically to work, and in one month after my arrival became one of the best swimmers on the peninsula. We then familiarized ourselves with danger by swimming in the sea for two or three hours each day. I cannot give all the particulars without compromising certain brave people who lent us their assistance. The fact is that three prisoners, simply residents of the place, Achille Baillere, Jourde and Bastin Granthille, negotiated with an English Captain, Law, of the three-masted bark C. D. Rotch. Fully considering the importance of the prisoners whom he was to take on board, he consented to receive and engaged to conduct us to Australia, but the Republic was guarded much too strictly to permit him to approach it, and all that he dared promise us was to deliver us if we had some means of boarding his ship, which was at the end of the roads of New Caledonia, that is to say more than three hours from the fortified place. The journey to the English ship was a dreadful epidode of our escape, and we should certainly have succumbed to fatigue if our friends of New Caledonia had not saved us the longest part of the journey in coming up to us on a dark night in a whale boat, which took us in. Hands and all torn by waves and rocks, which cut like a razor.

The Callender Case.

The jury in the Callender case entered court at ten o'clock this morning, and stated that there was no possibility of an agreement. Judge Benedict sent them back. At 5:30 P. M. they again entered court, and on repeating that there was no possibility of an agreement were discharged.

CRIME.

Judge Lynch's Court—Two Men Hung and One Shot.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—It is reported that a white man named Murphy was hung at Courtland, Ala., last night by citizens for outraging white girl much younger.

A man named Murphy, claiming to come from Dover, Stewart county, Tenn., went to a farmer's house in Tipton county at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. He left Mrs. Milton Donaldson's head open with an ax, killing her. He also cut great gashes on the head of a negress, a servant, who, subsequently partially recovering, gave the alarm. Murphy was caught and confessed to cutting the negress, but denied the murder of Mrs. Donaldson, but the negress identified him as the man who committed both deeds. He was shot at 8 o'clock last night by citizens, his guilt having been fully established. He murdered Mrs. Donaldson with a view of robbing Mr. Donaldson's safe, supposed to contain $7,000. The negress won't survive her wounds.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—A special to the *Appeal* from Decatur, Ala., to night, says: Last night a man named Jno Horne, late of Morgan county, cut the throat of a niece of Tom. Terry at Courtland with a knife because she refused to marry him. He was put in jail. At a late hour a crowd of men took him out and hanged him.

GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I was more than pleased when I learned that you advocated the re-election of our most worthy Representative, General James S. Negley. As I have been absent from the city, it was only last week that the question of his re-election came to my notice, and it came in this way: Among a number of guests at the table of one of our oldest citizens was a gentleman who has never been known as a politician, in the sense understood by that term, yet a politician in the true meaning of that term. He said, I am pleased to see that Gen. Negley has taken favorable ground for the re-election of our excellent Representative, Gen. Negley. Of all whose names have come before the public none can compare with his. Each succeeding term has demonstrated his devotion to the interests of his constituency, and developed the exact capacity for his duties as a legislator. No one who has had business at Washington, since he has represented us in the National Legislature, whether of a private or of a national character, but has found in him a ready and effective helper, and what is of great importance and must have great weight in every reflecting mind, is his influence with his fellow-legislators. All testify to this who are brought in contact with legislation. Having said this, I desire to refer to one *charge* made against his re-election by the *Commercial*, viz.: that he took his share of the back salary. Well, as an offset to this, I refer that to the record of his mercenary, and this act is in itself the evidence. I desire to say that when General Negley was in command at Nashville, during the war, opportunities, such as have rarely presented themselves to men, were given him by which he could have enriched himself to a degree that would have satisfied the cupidity of the most avaricious of men. He not only refused, but to one of his old fellow citizens, (from whom I have the statement) who had presented the request with the assurance that by granting the permit he (the General) could name his portion of the proceeds. This was indignantly refused to strangers. And to his professed friends, he appealed to their sense of honor, as citizens, not to tempt him in that way. To my knowledge he not only refused to become a partaker with them, but gave them to understand that a second attempt would involve them in trouble. If you feel that this statement of facts is of sufficient importance to lay before you in placing it before your readers, I will be pleased to add another paper at some future day. Yours, JUSTICE.

The Royal Quarrel—How it was Settled.

A London letter to the New York *World* says:

The *Court Journal* to-day announces the final settlement of the great precedence question—the little affair which as much as anything else brought the Emperor of all the Russias to England. Hereafter his daughter is to be styled "Her Imperial and Royal Highness" instead of the Duchess of Edinburgh, and while is to take precedence after the Princess of Wales." This concession would have been nothing for the Queen to have made voluntarily—in fact it is only what she would have expected her to make of her own free will, since it is only what is proper; but it must be mortifying both for her and for Princess Beatrice to be compelled thus to abandon their little game of snubbing the new member of the family, and to be openly called to give her what they have sought to deprive her of. At the next drawing-room we may be sure that Her Imperial and Royal Highness will be present, and that it will not be necessary for the *Times* to invent another canard concerning her to account for her absence.

The Annual Examination at West Point—The Visitors.

The following is a complete list of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for 1874:—Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy; General Thomas J. Morgan, Peru, Nebraska; Hon. O. P. Temple, Knoxville, Tenn.; Hon. Francis Wayland, Yale College, Conn.; General C. S. Hamilton, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Rev. A. B. Kending, Cedar Falls, Iowa; J. D. Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa.; Hon. George H. Dennis, United States Senator; Hon. T. O. Howe, United States Senator; Hon. P. M. D. Young, House of Representatives; Hon. Robert S. Hale, House of Representatives; Hon. George F. Hoar, House of Representatives.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

$5,000,000 Gold to be Sold During June.

Report on Susan B. Anthony's Fine.

The Mississippi River Levees.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1874.

Mississippi Levees.

It is said by Louisianians now here that damages to many of the levees during the late war have never been repaired, and the present flood has so ravaged the levees which were rebuilt and impoverished the people as to render their repair and reconstruction impossible except by national aid. It is now proposed by Senator Alcorn and others to furnish labor to people whose crops are destroyed in rebuilding the broken levees to insure the next and future crops, and thus arrest the famine. Five million cubic yards of levees, costing some two millions of dollars, are reported as needed for repairs. It is proposed in Mr. Morey's bill to appoint a mixed commission of military and civil engineers to investigate and report a more complete plan for the control of the Mississippi river and the complete reclamation of the great alluvian delta.

Susan B. Anthony's Fine.

The House Judiciary Committee report upon the petition of Susan B. Anthony for the remission of the fine imposed by Judge Hunt, of the Northern District of New York, for alleged illegal voting, saying: Upon the question of withdrawing the case from the jury it would seem that the Judge himself vacillated in the trial, because he permitted evidence to be gone into on both sides as a question of fact tending to show whether the petitioner did or did not vote knowing that she had no right so to do, but afterward withdrew the consideration of that evidence upon the fact of intention or guilty knowledge wholly from the jury, and ordered a verdict to be entered upon his own decision without allowing the question to be passed upon or submitted to the jury, or the jury to pass upon it. After reciting a long array of precedents to show that Judge Hunt was in error, and arguing to the same effect upon constitutional grounds, the report concludes: Therefore, the committee is of opinion that the fine imposed by a Court of the United States for an offense triable by a jury without the same being submitted to the jury, and because the Court assumed to itself the right to enter a verdict without submitting the question to the jury, and in order that the Judgment of the House of Representatives, if it concur with the judgment of the committee, may in a most signal and impressive form mark its determination to sustain in its integrity the constitutional right to trial by jury, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and to this end report a bill, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The indications are that the President will to-morrow send to the Senate the nomination of Col. Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury. It is thought there will be several important changes in the Treasury Department, consequent on the confirmation of Bristow. Fully under the importance of the prisoners whom stranding the importance of the prisoners whom he was to take on board, he consented to receive and engaged to conduct us to Australia, but the republic was guarded much too strictly to permit him to approach it, and all that he dared promise us was to deliver us if we had some means of boarding his ship, which was at the end of the roads of New Caledonia, that is to say more than three hours from the fortified place. The journey to the English ship was a dreadful episode of our escape, and we should certainly have succumbed to fatigue if our friends of New Caledonia had not saved us the longest part of the journey in coming up to us on a dark night in a whale boat, which took us in. Hands and all torn by waves and rocks, which cut like a razor.

The Callender Case.

The jury in the Callender case entered court at ten o'clock this morning, and stated that there was no possibility of an agreement. Judge Benedict sent them back. At 5:30 P. M. they again entered court, and on repeating that there was no possibility of an agreement were discharged.

CRIME.

Judge Lynch's Court—Two Men Hung and One Shot.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—It is reported that a white man named Murphy was hung at Courtland, Ala., last night by citizens for outraging white girl much younger.

A man named Murphy, claiming to come from Dover, Stewart county, Tenn., went to a farmer's house in Tipton county at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. He left Mrs. Milton Donaldson's head open with an ax, killing her. He also cut great gashes on the head of a negress, a servant, who, subsequently partially recovering, gave the alarm. Murphy was caught and confessed to cutting the negress, but denied the murder of Mrs. Donaldson, but the negress identified him as the man who committed both deeds. He was shot at 8 o'clock last night by citizens, his guilt having been fully established. He murdered Mrs. Donaldson with a view of robbing Mr. Donaldson's safe, supposed to contain $7,000. The negress won't survive her wounds.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—A special to the *Appeal* from Decatur, Ala., to night, says: Last night a man named Jno Horne, late of Morgan county, cut the throat of a niece of Tom. Terry at Courtland with a knife because she refused to marry him. He was put in jail. At a late hour a crowd of men took him out and hanged him.

GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I was more than pleased when I learned that you advocated the re-election of our most worthy Representative, General James S. Negley. As I have been absent from the city, it was only last week that the question of his re-election came to my notice, and it came in this way: Among a number of guests at the table of one of our oldest citizens was a gentleman who has never been known as a politician, in the sense understood by that term, yet a politician in the true meaning of that term. He said, I am pleased to see that Gen. Negley has taken favorable ground for the re-election of our excellent Representative, Gen. Negley. Of all whose names have come before the public none can compare with his. Each succeeding term has demonstrated his devotion to the interests of his constituency, and developed the exact capacity for his duties as a legislator. No one who has had business at Washington, since he has represented us in the National Legislature, whether of a private or of a national character, but has found in him a ready and effective helper, and what is of great importance and must have great weight in every reflecting mind, is his influence with his fellow-legislators. All testify to this who are brought in contact with legislation. Having said this, I desire to refer to one *charge* made against his re-election by the *Commercial*, viz.: that he took his share of the back salary. Well, as an offset to this, I refer that to the record of his mercenary, and this act is in itself the evidence. I desire to say that when General Negley was in command at Nashville, during the war, opportunities, such as have rarely presented themselves to men, were given him by which he could have enriched himself to a degree that would have satisfied the cupidity of the most avaricious of men. He not only refused, but to one of his old fellow citizens, (from whom I have the statement) who had presented the request with the assurance that by granting the permit he (the General) could name his portion of the proceeds. This was indignantly refused to strangers. And to his professed friends, he appealed to their sense of honor, as citizens, not to tempt him in that way. To my knowledge he not only refused to become a partaker with them, but gave them to understand that a second attempt would involve them in trouble. If you feel that this statement of facts is of sufficient importance to lay before you in placing it before your readers, I will be pleased to add another paper at some future day. Yours, JUSTICE.

The Royal Quarrel—How it was Settled.

A London letter to the New York *World* says:

The *Court Journal* to-day announces the final settlement of the great precedence question—the little affair which as much as anything else brought the Emperor of all the Russias to England. Hereafter his daughter is to be styled "Her Imperial and Royal Highness" instead of the Duchess of Edinburgh, and while is to take precedence after the Princess of Wales." This concession would have been nothing for the Queen to have made voluntarily—in fact it is only what she would have expected her to make of her own free will, since it is only what is proper; but it must be mortifying both for her and for Princess Beatrice to be compelled thus to abandon their little game of snubbing the new member of the family, and to be openly called to give her what they have sought to deprive her of. At the next drawing-room we may be sure that Her Imperial and Royal Highness will be present, and that it will not be necessary for the *Times* to invent another canard concerning her to account for her absence.

The Annual Examination at West Point—The Visitors.

The following is a complete list of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for 1874:—Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy; General Thomas J. Morgan, Peru, Nebraska; Hon. O. P. Temple, Knoxville, Tenn.; Hon. Francis Wayland, Yale College, Conn.; General C. S. Hamilton, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Rev. A. B. Kending, Cedar Falls, Iowa; J. D. Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa.; Hon. George H. Dennis, United States Senator; Hon. T. O. Howe, United States Senator; Hon. P. M. D. Young, House of Representatives; Hon. Robert S. Hale, House of Representatives; Hon. George F. Hoar, House of Representatives.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

——Corner McCallin held thirty-one inquests during May.

——The Allegheny crusaders meet with some unpleasant receptions.

——The Bitner car works, destroyed by fire on Friday morning, will be rebuilt at once, and it is expected to be in running order in two weeks.

——Samuel Lloyd, a South Side carpenter, who has been at work in Lower St. Clair township, was severely injured in the back by falling off a ladder.

——The store of Messrs. Reineke & Wilson, plumbers, on Wood street, was entered on Saturday afternoon by a thief and $80 in cash and $200 in checks stolen.

——A South Canal street, Allegheny, barber left suddenly on Saturday morning with the cash and razors belonging to his partner, and yet the said partner is not happy.

——Jacob Reese, who was committed to jail a few days ago by Alderman McMasters, was on Saturday sent to Belmont by order of the court, as he had become insane.

——Because Owen Davis, who resides on the South Side, was whipped by his father-in-law, his wife went into spasms, from which it will take her some time to recover.

——Michael Rhodes, a laborer, residing in the Third ward, Allegheny, was overcome by the heat on Saturday. After having proper restoratives applied to him, he was taken to his home.

——An exceedingly lively runaway occurred on Fifth avenue on Saturday afternoon, but no damage was done further than the complete demolition of the barouche to which the horses were attached.

——When we read of the escape of a prisoner from the Uniontown jail, last week, we understood how it was that Uncle Jake of the *Standard* was enabled to slosh around Pittsburgh with less trembling than he could have done at home knowing that he had no right so to do, but afterward withdrew the consideration of that evidence upon the fact of intention or guilty knowledge wholly from the jury, and ordered a verdict to be entered upon his own decision without allowing the question to be passed upon or submitted to the jury, or the jury to pass upon it. After reciting a long array of precedents to show that Judge Hunt was in error, and arguing to the same effect upon constitutional grounds, the report concludes: Therefore, the committee is of opinion that the fine imposed by a Court of the United States for an offense triable by a jury without the same being submitted to the jury, and because the Court assumed to itself the right to enter a verdict without submitting the question to the jury, and in order that the Judgment of the House of Representatives, if it concur with the judgment of the committee, may in a most signal and impressive form mark its determination to sustain in its integrity the constitutional right to trial by jury, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and to this end report a bill, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The indications are that the President will to-morrow send to the Senate the nomination of Col. Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury. It is thought there will be several important changes in the Treasury Department, consequent on the confirmation of Bristow. Fully under the importance of the prisoners whom stranding the importance of the prisoners whom he was to take on board, he consented to receive and engaged to conduct us to Australia, but the republic was guarded much too strictly to permit him to approach it, and all that he dared promise us was to deliver us if we had some means of boarding his ship, which was at the end of the roads of New Caledonia, that is to say more than three hours from the fortified place. The journey to the English ship was a dreadful episode of our escape, and we should certainly have succumbed to fatigue if our friends of New Caledonia had not saved us the longest part of the journey in coming up to us on a dark night in a whale boat, which took us in. Hands and all torn by waves and rocks, which cut like a razor.

The Callender Case.

The jury in the Callender case entered court at ten o'clock this morning, and stated that there was no possibility of an agreement. Judge Benedict sent them back. At 5:30 P. M. they again entered court, and on repeating that there was no possibility of an agreement were discharged.

Judge Lynch's Court—Two Men Hung and One Shot.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—It is reported that a white man named Murphy was hung at Courtland, Ala., last night by citizens for outraging white girl much younger.

A man named Murphy, claiming to come from Dover, Stewart county, Tenn., went to a farmer's house in Tipton county at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. He left Mrs. Milton Donaldson's head open with an ax, killing her. He also cut great gashes on the head of a negress, a servant, who, subsequently partially recovering, gave the alarm. Murphy was caught and confessed to cutting the negress, but denied the murder of Mrs. Donaldson, but the negress identified him as the man who committed both deeds. He was shot at 8 o'clock last night by citizens, his guilt having been fully established. He murdered Mrs. Donaldson with a view of robbing Mr. Donaldson's safe, supposed to contain $7,000. The negress won't survive her wounds.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—A special to the *Appeal* from Decatur, Ala., to night, says: Last night a man named Jno Horne, late of Morgan county, cut the throat of a niece of Tom. Terry at Courtland with a knife because she refused to marry him. He was put in jail. At a late hour a crowd of men took him out and hanged him.

Rochefort on the French Government.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Rochefort has been interviewed by a reporter, who telegraphs from Niagara Falls the following, which is a part of what he said:

"When MacMahon and De Broglie heard that I had escaped, they said it was impossible. The news was, however, true. De Broglie fell sick, and MacMahon tried to conceal the fact as long as possible. Poor Marshal! he has a mortal dread of me. He thinks I would come secret power. He is ridiculous that such a man should be in France. He was put forward by the Right to advance the interests of Henri Cinq, but the Left will never submit to his rule. They have too many able men, real statesmen, to oppose this laughing General. What could be expected from a man who spent thirty years in the *Bureau Arabe* France—the Government by MacMahon. Events, it appears, are marching rapidly in Europe. Within three months MacMahon shall be overthrown. France cannot continue to be ruled by that stupid soldier."

Rochefort asked anxiously about the chances of a recognition of Cuban belligerency by the European powers. He expressed the opinion that an internal revolutionary Junta should be organized for the purpose of aiding all struggling nationalities to achieve their independence.

Dr. Wengert's Medicines

Are still going—people are beginning to know the virtues of Samson Oil the great rheumatic remedy and pain slayer, and his Hepatica Pills and Blood Purifier. They have been here only a few weeks yet have gained already a grand reputation.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—River 9 feet; stationary. Arrived—Jamaica, Pittsburgh. Warm and showery.

CAIRO, May 31.—Arrived—J. H. Rigbee, New Orleans, 2; Ingomar, Robert M'Cord, Cincinnati, 3; Governor, Vicksburg, 3; H. Minnoch and Thomas A. Means, Cincinnati, 5 A. M.; J. Yeager, New Orleans, 5; Keystone, Evansville, 2 P. M.; Jamie, St. Louis, 3; Dispatch, New Orleans, 3; Mississippi, Memphis, 3; Grosvenor and Bixby, 1 A. M.; Great Republic, New Orleans, 3; Yeager and Natchez, Memphis, St. Louis, 6; Granite Mountain, 7; Minnehaha, Memphis, 11; Belle Brown, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Mitchell, New Orleans, 2; Keystone, Evansville, 4; Jno. Farrington, St. Louis, 7. River 16 feet 8 inches; stationary. Cloudy, occasional rain.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—River falling; 5 feet 7 inches in canal, 3 or 4 inches in chute, and 5 feet on Portland bar and the bars below. Arrived—General Lyon, Cincinnati; Tycoon, Evansville; Sidney Page, Memphis; Jno. Gibson, Cairo; Chas. Bodman, New Orleans; Mary Miller, Cincinnati. Departed—General Lyon, Cincinnati; Tom Jasper, St. Louis; Chas. Bodman, Cincinnati; Mary Miller, Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, May 31.—Cloudy; heavy wind and rain this afternoon; clearing up; mercury 75 to 80; river 7 feet 3 inches and falling 1½. Arrived—Ohio, 11

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....M. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$8 00
Do. for six months.....4 00
Do. for three months.....2 00
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of ten.....12 50
Clubs of twenty.....25 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

IT is generally thought that there will be extreme difficulty in securing an agreement among the Conference Committee of Congress on the currency bill. The committee is constituted of inharmonious material.

A CLEAR, but warm day, Saturday, gave suitable opportunity for decoration ceremonies. The showers of the night previous had disposed of the dust, and thus earth and air were favorable, except in the item of heat. The day was very generally observed, and, in many instances, the graves of soldiers of the Mexican war were decorated. The several cities, towns and villages of the country united in the ceremonies, and the interest of the people was as general as ever. The feeling of regard toward those who served through the war seems never to diminish. In our rapid, irreverential, forgetful country, the expiration of nearly one and a half decades of time is enough to obliterate many memories. Its only effect, as regards the subject under mention, is to obliterate the animosities of the war, but not its inspiration of gratitude.

THE Army reduction bill has passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate. It lops off ten thousand men from the army, and saves about $7,000,000 a year. It is simply a practical question, and if it is clear we do not need, along our turbulent Indian border, the force we now have, it should be reduced. The spirit and genius of our institutions and people, are opposed to large standing armies. The civil law is the great controlling influence in this land, and an appeal to military force is a rare occurrence, except along the Indian border. Even there, the construction of railroads is doing much toward reducing the necessity for troops to keep Indians in check. Once the Indian region is penetrated by railroads, we shall be comparatively free from disturbance, other than what can be controlled by civil law. This is a great argument used by railroads in progress of construction across the Continent; and it is valid and real. Within ten years, an army of 10,000 men will probably be sufficient for all practical purposes.

THE proposition to elect the President and Vice President of the United States by direct vote of the people, has at last taken the form of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The plan proposed is, to divide every State into as many districts as there are representatives in Congress, and the State that gives a majority of its popular vote for any person, shall be entitled to cast two votes for that person. If two persons shall receive an equal number of votes, each shall have one electoral vote. In brief, the plan is to elect the President by the direct vote of the people. The present electoral system has decided unfairly more than once, but, happily, in the case of Lincoln, for the good of the people. The evil of the present electoral system is in part in the preponderance it gives large States over small ones. Thus New York has 33 electoral votes, while several States have but two to seven apiece. New York may be carried for one person by a trifling majority, while the smaller States may vote against this person by large popular majorities; yet the small majority in New York will overcome the large adverse majority of several smaller States. Whether the new system will secure us against all unfairness is the doubt. We fear it, but are willing to see it tried. We will, however, point out some objections to it in a few days.

A REPORT comes to us from Washington, which we sincerely hope is correct. It is that a conference of the leading railway magnates has been held, and that a determined effort will be made to meet the wishes of the people in regard to freight and passenger rates. The entire proceeding is based on the discovery that their lines have not been economically worked. The tracks of many roads are in use but four hours of the twenty-four; and even trunk lines have had their tracks in use but six out of twenty four hours. The policy resolved on, is identically that we have stated, in elaborate editorials, time after time; and the reasons are those we have urged. The plan is to make rates so cheap as to invite trade, and to keep them at low figures for a definite time—a year being mentioned. First, second and third class cars are to be run—the latter at a cent a mile for passengers on the trunk lines, and two cents on the tributary lines. We predict that this movement will be successful. Low rates will invite traffic, and this can be handled cheaply, by being moved expeditiously, and by enabling the companies to keep rolling stock in constant motion. Thus there will be no idle capital, and machinery and rails will last as long, or nearly so, to wear out as to rust out. The Pennsylvania Central is confessedly one of the best managed roads in the country. It pursues this identical policy. Two, and even three crews, are provided for a locomotive, and it is kept at work night and day. Freight trains are run ten minutes apart, safely, by means of a complete signal system. Its annual report shows that, despite its heavy grades, it moved freight at less than a cent a ton a mile. Passengers are self-moving freight. If enough are carried, they can be transported at a profit at a cent a mile, except on express trains. And *all* experience shows that if fares are reduced, travel will be increased. But when rails and cars are used but four hours a day, they cannot be expected to make money, except by means of exorbitant rates. We compliment our friends that they have accepted our views, and we predict that success will follow.

IRONMASTERS' RESOLUTIONS.

The furnace owners, in session at Philadelphia, had statistics from the trade before them, to the effect that two-thirds of the furnaces in blast must "blow out" before September, and that, unless the iron trade can be revived, at least 500,000 men, representing 2,500,000 of population, will be out of employment and in distress, next winter. Iron is now being made at a loss. Hence our capitalists having gone near as far as they can, propose to stop, unless Congress can be induced to render assistance. They also call upon workingmen to come to their aid, by calling mass meetings, to urge upon Congress, at least two items of legislation. One is, the enactment of a free banking law; the other, to suitably encourage the completion of the two trunk lines across the country, now in process of construction. On the first point we have spoken so frequently and urgently, in behalf of the policy recommended, that we can add nothing that will be essentially new. On the second, we have restrained ourselves from speaking fully, and will now merely state the points, as much to clear away misapprehension as else.

The railroads referred to do not ask of the Government, as has been affirmed by several New York papers, any subsidy whatever. They have now a land subsidy that is all they ask. The Northern Pacific has about 50,000,000 acres of land, in alternate sections, the Government having the intervening sections. The Texas & Pacific Railroad has about 34,000,000 acres in the same way. These lands they propose to put in the care of the Government, in trust, as security for its endorsement of $50,000 of bonds per mile for the Northern Pacific, and $40,000 per mile for the Texas Pacific—$10,000 per mile of these endorsed bonds to remain with the Government, on interest account, in case the roads, for one or two years, cannot pay interest. Beyond that time they are confident of their ability to do. It will be seen that this is merely the exchange of one form of aid for another that is no more valuable, but is more available at this time.

Pittsburgh, and the iron industries of Pennsylvania, are intensely interested in this subject. The continuance or prostration of its industries depend upon it. These roads will expend, each, about $25,000,000 a year, if enabled to actively proceed with their work. Of this amount, from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 will come to Pennsylvania. This, it is clear, with the incidental trade it will start in motion, will give activity and prosperity to our industries once more. It is also urged, that as the crippling of these roads brought on the panic, and prostrated industry, their rehabilitation will arouse industry once more. That they will be prosperous, when built, is clearly evidenced by the trade they already have, on the lines completed.

The Government's interest in this subject turns on, at least, three points. 1. The completion of these roads will limit Indian wars, and enable it to reduce the army. The reduction voted in the House, which will effect a saving of $7,000,000 a year, turned on this very point. 2. A friend, not in the least interested in the road, puts the subject in this form. The Government is interested in the welfare of the people. Owing to the lack of activity, at least $1,000,000 of productive labor is lost every day, or $300,000,000 a year. Thus in four months enough is lost, to actually build these roads. In this loss, the Government shares very largely. 3. The value of the Government lands depends very largely on the construction of these roads. When built, these lands are valuable at good prices, and until built, they cannot be sold at all. Such are the points, stated in brief.

While alluding to this subject, we may be pardoned the remark that the newspaper press is expected to mould public opinion on this and other subjects of vital interest to our manufacturers, yet these very persons will frequently refuse to publish a card, at a yearly cost of but a few hundred dollars, in the journals to which they look for watchfulness and service. We feel desirous of promoting the prosperity of our iron manufacturers, but we would be glad to see that they appreciate what is done for them.

OUR STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

In the controversy that has been raging, chiefly as the result of the efforts of Eastern steel consumers, it is important that clear and reliable information should be had relative to the status of steel manufacture in this country. We had purposed a series of articles on the subject, but find that the New York *Times* has obtained, by means of special correspondence, information which may be condensed into a single article. No industry in the country has been subjected to such a severe struggle, or has overcome greater obstacles than that of steel manufacture. It has but just fought through its great battle, and the agitation in behalf of duties on English steel is really the expression of alarm from the English at the strength and power of this rising industry. When steel was first manufactured in this city, it was necessary to deceive workmen at other points into the belief that it was English steel, to secure its acceptance at all. Otherwise it was certain to be condemned by the workmen who manufactured it into plows and springs, for which purposes it is claimed that it was really of a superior quality to the imported article. When blister steel is fresh from the converting furnace it is of a blue color, and without rust. To deceive the prejudiced workmen it was the custom, in those days, to throw salt water over the bars and slabs, and to allow them to remain exposed to the weather for some weeks. This covered them with a heavy coating of rust, and gave them the appearance of English bars and slabs, rusted, as they always were, by crossing the Atlantic.

Now this prejudice is greatly subdued, but not entirely extinct. There is no reason for it. All grades of steel made in Pittsburgh are fully equal in quality and finish to any now imported, while some of them are admitted by the consumers to be better. Taking, for example, homogeneous cast-steel, fire-box and boiler-steel, it is well known that Pittsburgh excels in its manufacture, and that, owing to its superiority over that made in England or on the continent of Europe, a number of shipments of this article have been made across the Atlantic, and this in spite of the American article costing twenty per cent. more than it can be made for in England. The progress of this industry has served to frighten the English, and hence the efforts put forth to paralyze this industry. Yet had the country continued prosperous, it would have gone forward in assured strength, and become an important branch of our iron industry. As it is, if business revives, it may develop its full measure of power. There are now eight cast-steel works in Pittsburgh, having an aggregate capital of about $5,000,000. Their aggregate productive capacity is at least 40,000 tons a year. In 1873 their actual production was nearly 30,000 tons, of the value of about $6,000,000. These have not, thus far, proven remunerative investments, but the outlook in the future, if industry revives, is certainly very promising. The New York press sneers at the views that prevail in this city, in favor of more currency, as though they were a sign of pauperism. Our iron and steel men have asked comparatively little of the Government, and for that little have made returns, by way of developing the material wealth of the country. Gambling Wall street demands that the United States Treasury shall be open or shut, as may suit its convenience, and the only return it affords the country, is a wild round of gambling speculation. When the panic came, it demanded that the Treasury reserve should be unloaded, indiscriminately. When they saw that by throttling the industries of the country, their money could be loaned at larger rates, they demanded contraction. Our men, active, enterprising, industrious, and who do more for the country in a year than can Wall street in a century, have calmly, steadily, and consistently asked for currency, as a matter of intelligent judgment. We submit which is likely to be nearest right.

We gather from the article we are referring to, several references to individual firms of steel manufacture.

The first cast steel made in Pittsburgh was produced at the iron works of Shoenberger & Co., who, in 1840, erected six "melting holes," as they are called. They brought a man named Edward Dunn over from England to take charge of them, and he said to have been the first man to melt steel in Pittsburgh. Messrs. Shoenberger, however, had been employed for some years previous in the manufacture of blister steel. The prejudice which exists to this day against American steel was, at that early period of its manufacture, very strong, and notwithstanding the good quality of the description of steel made, it became necessary to deceive the consumers of it and lead them to suppose that the article they were buying was imported from England.

One of the principal steel establishments in Pittsburgh is the Black Diamond Steel Works of Park, Brother & Co., which are located on the Pittsburgh bank of the Allegheny river. None but crucible melted cast steel is made at these works, and on the cementation plan. The iron refinery, (the first process in making cast steel,) with its auxiliary buildings, coal banks, furnaces, &c., occupies a lot of ground 124 feet by 336 feet. Only No. 1 charcoal iron is used in the refinery, and all the metal made in it is worked under a 3-ton steam hammer. The capacity of these large works is twenty-five tons of finished steel in a day; and yet their enlargement is contemplated. The principal descriptions of steel made in them are edge-tool steel for axes and drills, homogeneous boiler-steel, spring-steel, agricultural implement steel, and cast and German plow steel. The homogeneous crucible cast-steel, fire-box and boiler-plate steel, made at the Black Diamond Works is widely known. It is highly considered by railroad companies, has been introduced for boiler purposes on several of the Government revenue cutters, and on ocean-going and river steamers.

The Sheffield Works are owned by Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co., and are located in Pittsburgh, on the south bank of the Ohio river. They were established on their present site in 1848, and the works and buildings connected with them cover an area of ten acres of ground. The first mill is devoted to the manufacture of iron for steel purposes, and contains puddling furnaces, charcoal knobbling fires, &c. In it there are four 24-pot Siemen's regenerative gas furnaces, thirty melting furnaces, in which coke is used as fuel, and nine 5-ton open hearth Siemens regenerative gas furnaces. These furnaces are supplied with gas made on the premises by twelve producers. The capacity of all the melting furnaces is 36 tons of cast-steel a day. Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co., besides manufacturing steel for almost every conceivable purpose, are extensively engaged in the manufacture of springs and axles. The spring and axle factories have a capacity of forty to fifty tons of springs and 100 tons of axles per month. The "finishing" mills are most interesting. The first is covered by a building 252 by 142 feet. It has a 32-inch train of rolls for rolling sheet and plate steel, which is constructed on the Lauth patent—"three high" plan; a patent which Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co. own the exclusive right of using for rolling steel in the United States. There are also one 16-inch and one 10-inch train of rolls for rolling round, square and flat steel; eleven heating furnaces, six large steam hammers of different sizes, four helve hammers, with all the necessary appurtenances; three large double and three single shearing machines, and a large amount of auxiliary machinery, unnecessary to mention in detail, but essential to the successful operation of the works.

The Pittsburgh Steel Works, of which Messrs. Anderson & Woods are the proprietors, well illustrates the growth of steel manufacture in Pittsburgh. When they were established, in 1845, they covered a small lot at the corner of First avenue and Ross street, within a stone's throw of the Monongahela river. To-day the main buildings of the works cover two entire squares. In these extensive works the first Siemens gas furnace for the melting of steel was put up—that is, the first in the United States. Now there are fifty of them. Messrs. Anderson & Woods are exceedingly busy and enterprising gentlemen, as may be judged from the fact that, except for the purpose of necessary repairs, their works have not lain idle for a single day for the last ten years. Just now they are at work on a large order for rifle-barrels for the Remingtons, of Ilion, N. Y. None but the finest grades of Swedish, Norwegian and American irons are used in these works. Consequently, the manufactures of the firm have a deservedly high reputation. They go into every State and Territory of the country, as well as into the British Provinces. The Pittsburgh Steel Works are among the largest in the country, their annual product amounting to about 6,000 tons of finished steel of all descriptions, of an approximate value of about $1,500,000. The works give employment to 350 men, whose pay-roll amounts to $250,000 a year.

Of the other steel works here, the largest and most important are those of Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co. They make all the finest classes of homogeneous boiler steel, spring steel, agricultural steel, cast plow steel, and edge-tool steel. Their capacity is about thirty tons a day. The works are situated on the Pittsburgh bank of the Allegheny river. Messrs. Miller, Barr & Parkin make cast, spring and edge-tool steel, &c. The capacity of their works is about twelve tons a day. Messrs. Brown & Co., of the Wayne Iron & Steel Works, make only cast and German plow steel. Their steel capacity is about seven tons a day. Messrs. Rees, Graff & Woods have lately engaged in making steel, their principal business being the manufacture of bar and plate iron. At present their production is somewhat limited, but they will, doubtless, very soon expand it. Messrs. Reiter, Sutton & Co., of the La Bella Steel Works, make cast and German plow-steel and agricultural steel. Their capacity is about five tons a day.

Although not coming strictly in the category of the Pittsburgh Steel Works, we may mention the Blair Iron and Steel Company, whose works are at Glenwood, on the Monongahela river, some four or five miles from Pittsburgh by the Connellsville Railroad. These are the works from which iron, ready for the rolling mill and the steel converter, are made by what is known as "the direct process."

PERSONAL.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has gone to England.

ADMIRAL TOPETE has refused to accept the post of Spanish Ambassador to Paris.

THE total proceeds of the seven days' sale of Sir Edwin Landseer's works was $367,510.

MISS COLLINS, a missionary among the California Indians, counts up 800 converts among the various tribes of her ministration.

M. AND MME. DE LESSEPS have recently been in Jerusalem, the motive of their visit being a religious vow made by the latter.

A. WASHINGTON correspondent reports that Imogene, the daughter of N. P. Willis, married a spendthrift and now lives a life of poverty.

MRS. VICTORIA WOODHULL and Miss Claflin, having left New York for good, have arrived in San Francisco, where they are going to open a broker's office.

TIMOTHY WHEELER, of Waterbury, Vt., last week tasted water for the first time in 260 days. He buried a quart of it, and the example upon old topers is likely to cause a water famine there.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT was 80 years old last Wednesday, and he yet feels competent to run the United States Treasury, drive the most spirited team in New York, and manage all the railways on the continent.

M. MENDES LEAL, the new Portuguese Minister to Paris, is a gentleman with a multitude of excellencies. He is the greatest living poet of his country, a fine dramatic writer, an eminent journalist, and an orator whose speeches are models of eloquence.

A BRINCKLEY DIVORCE, with a more unfortunate ending than the one decided in New York, last week, has occurred at Newman, Ga., and, strange to say, the parties were from Memphis, too. S. B. Brinckley, a dissipated husband, applied for a divorce, and as the wife was likely to win, he stabbed her to the heart. She died in two hours.

CONGRESSMAN HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, has been spending several days at Amherst, Mass., where he went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mack, who was the daughter of the first settled minister of Amherst, and wife of the fourth. Mrs. Mack was the last of the family living in Amherst, and was one of the oldest inhabitants of the town, being over eighty years of age.

ARTHUR ORTON is not happy. He is confined in a dungeon hardly bigger than a small coal-cellar, and to which very little light is admitted, with a single chair screwed to the floor, so that its occupant is chained as it were to one posture, cut and cropped like a felon, and in wretched prison garb, fed upon skilly and such miserable diet, with no one to talk to, with no writing materials, and with no book to read. So Dr. Keneally's paper, the *Englishman*, says.

WHEN Mr. Benjamin F. Butler offered a bill in the House of Representatives the other day to convert certain negroes into Choctaw Indians, a Democratic member inquired, in a timid sort of way, whether the Government had any right to do what the General proposed. "The Government," was the prompt and contemptuous reply, "has a right to do what it pleases with anybody within its jurisdiction. The General Government, if it chooses, can take the shirt off your back."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE interest on Brooklyn's city debt for this year will amount to $1,020,920.

THE *Norwich Bulletin* has become the proud possessor of Benedict Arnold's sword.

ST. LOUIS remarks sarcastically that she pays $143,000 a year to keep her streets dirty.

THE coffin-makers and grave-diggers are contemplating the holding of a convention to offset the doings of the cremationists, who they believe are trying to break up their business. What a lugubrious gathering that will be!

THE people of Iceland are not disposed to await the millennial anniversary of the foundation of their Government, and are thinking seriously of abandoning their home of scanty crops, volcanic disturbances, and mountains of ice to migrate to the United States *en masse*. If they would only come at once and bring along an iceberg apiece, how grateful we would feel!—*Washington Chronicle.*

IN reply to an address of the French pilgrims on the 5th of May the Pope said he blessed those who shape the destinies of France in order "that I may behold them employed in the difficult work of dissipating or at least of diminishing a horrible plague that afflicts human society, and is called universal suffrage. Yes, there lies a plague destructive of social order, and which would, if it had its right title, be called universal illusion."

THE Rev. Dr. Patterson, of San Francisco, has hit upon rather a novel way of promoting temperance. His proposition is that the State shall monopolize grog-selling, grog-manufacturing, and grog-importing, driving everybody else out of the business, and keeping one grog-shop in each city or town. There are various objections to this experiment, one of which is that it has been fully tried in Maine and in Massachusetts, and has substantially failed. Another objection is that it is no part of the business of a legitimate Government to keep a shop of any kind; and the less buying and selling it has to do the better.

THE case of Udderzook came up for argument before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg last week. The exceptions taken by his counsel to the rulings of the lower Court are as follows: That the Court erred in permitting the photograph of W. L. Goss to be used by the witnesses in identifying the remains found; in permitting the photograph to be used in identifying A. C. Wilson and Goss; in sending the letter of A. C. Wilson to D. B. Muller, letter of Wilson to L. R. Downs, and letter of Goss for insurance, to the jury in their room for examination and comparison; that the Commonwealth failed to identify the body found as that of Goss or any other person, and that the evidence failed to prove the guilt of the prisoner.

ABOLITIONISTS.

Letter from Mr. Garrison

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has written the following reply to the invitation to attend the gathering of original Abolitionists in Chicago in June:

BOSTON, May 17, 1874.—*Z. Eastman, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: I certainly owe you an apology for not having sooner answered your courteous and fraternal letter inviting me to attend the Anti-Slavery Jubilee, to be held at Chicago next month, where old co-workers in the mighty struggle will embrace each other, no matter in what part of the field they labored, and join in songs of thanksgiving at the extinction of a worse than Egyptian boudage, and the establishment of universal liberty in the land. But this delay has been partly owing to my wish, if possible, before sending a reply to see my way clear to answer affirmatively about my attendance, as I cannot do even at the present time. The probability now seems that I can only send a letter or paper to be read on the occasion. For more than a year I have been suffering from a very painful rheumatic affection of the right knee, which has caused me a good deal of misery, and made all locomotion extremely annoying—and which now involves the left knee—for which, thus far, I have not been able to find a remedy. To be thus crippled makes the long journey to Chicago look rather formidable, notwithstanding the facility and conveniences of transportation; though my health is, in other respects, better than it was a year ago. Possibly within the next three weeks the genial influences of the summer may encourage me to undertake the journey; but I cannot now authorize the announcement that I have promised to be present at the contemplated gathering. Be assured, I need no especial entreaty on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements or of anti-slavery friends in any quarter, to induce me to give my attendance, and therefore I hope none will be made. The invitations already sent in so cordial a spirit are sufficient, and for them I return my hearty thanks. I confess to some dimness of feeling, on account of my peculiar relations to the great conflict, to making the victory won an occasion of special jubilation; yet I see no good reason why we may not all rejoice over the great deliverance wrought, under God, without any personal inflation whatever, or justly subjecting ourselves to the charge of egotistically blowing our own trumpets. You inquire, "Now that the Red Sea has been crossed," whether I would not like to add an additional stanza or two to my early poetical effusion, "I am an Abolitionist," &c., to be sung on the occasion. I could more easily write another piece, without attempting to extend the former, which, I think, had better be left as it at present stands. Possibly I may make the attempt. Mr. and Mrs. Doggett, of Chicago, have kindly offered me their hospitality in case I attend the "gathering of the clans." I remember your early and earnest advocacy of the good cause with voice and pen, and am sure that, having seen the downfall of your soul, you are more than satisfied.

Yours for a world-wide freedom,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Sartoris Family.

It is a curious fact, which we have not seen noticed in connection with the Sartoris family, that the father of Nellie Grant's husband was the person who conferred upon Mr. George Jones the title which he has made so familiar of the Count Joannes. This Mr. Sartoris, who was familiarly called "Count" by his friends, at a dinner party at his house in London, at which Silk Buckingham and others were present, dubbed George Jones, who, we believe was then an actor at one of the metropolitan theatres, with his now famous title. The whole affair, though a piece of waggery, led to more serious consequences than its authors dreamed of. In the document presented to the Count Joannes, it was set forth that "the" right to confer this title was derived from a member of the Sartorius family who was ennobled by Charles V. as a Count Palatine of the Holy Roman Empire, one privilege of the honor being that the bearer could create one Count a year. When the Count Joannes contested his libel suit in our Courts he produced this document as evidence of his title. Mr. Sartoris, who was written to by the defendant's counsel in reference to the matter, having declined to answer the letter, Mr. Motley, who was then at Vienna, obtained permission to search the archives of the ancient empire for evidence to contradict the claim. The result of his researches, certified by the necessary officials, showed that no Count Palatine by the name of Sartoris or Sartorius had been created by anybody, and that no such family legally in possession of this title was in existence. There was a Sertorius family in Rome in the olden time, but the last member of it ennobled received his title in 1492, and that being *in personam*, became extinct with him. These facts, while they do not negative the dignity and antiquity of the family into which the President's daughter has married, show that it does not now possess any titular evidence of the nobility which has been claimed for it in some quarters, that honor being only an ancestral and remote one.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,361 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 8 o'clock. November 1st to May 1st, 9 to 12 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on the Office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, A. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Haeh, jr., Fernando Wood, Wm. Phillips, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Counsel—John H. Baker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

☞FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.
mh28-8

☞FOR CONGRESS.
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.
mh28-8

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

☞FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
my8

☞FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN S. ROBB,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
my8:6d

STATE SENATE.

☞FOR STATE SENATE, FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
Subject to decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.
my18-14s

ASSEMBLY.

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
BETWEEN THE RIVERS DISTRICT.
LUKE LEADBEATER
Subject to the decision of the ... tion.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY,
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS
IN
New and Desirable Goods
JUST OPENED.
LADIES'
SUMMER SUITS
In all materials and styles, from lowest priced to finest qualities.
NOTICE.
A large lot of Ladies' Made-up Suits, new and desirable, at one-third cost of the material in them. Spring and Summer Shawls in great variety.
Marabout Shawls, full assortment.
Lace Jackets, extra good bargains.
Lace Shawls, Sacques, &c.
Cashmere and Silk Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Dress Goods.
At 10c., New Wash Poplins, choice colors.
At 12½c. Bargains in Dress Goods.
At 25c., Extra French in Robes, choice colors.
" 25c. Black Alpacas, extra value.
" Superfine Ratgal Cloth in Black Opacca.
New Black and Colored Dress Silks.
New Pongees, Cashmeres, Poplins, &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
LARGE ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
This Week.
Full Stock in Every Department.
Embroidered and Beaded Hernani Polonaise Patterns.
Beaded yak, Linens, Spanish and Brussels Nett Sleeves.
White Silk Lace Trimmed Sleeveless Jackets.
Linen Lace Sacques, Long and Short.
Plaited Nets for Veiling and Fichus.
Beaded Bertha.
Beaded Lace and Insertion, in very handsome patterns.
Beaded Embroidery on Nett.
Beaded and Plain Yak and Guipure Laces, all widths.
Spanish Nets, Spanish Fichus, Beaded and Plain Head Fringes, Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons, in latest novelties.
Beaded Ornaments and Slides.
Jacconet (open and shut) Fans, in over 100 different Styles.
Fine Fans, with Ebony, Gilt, Polished Wood and Ivory Sticks.
Real Ecru Blonde, cheaper than ever before.
Ribbon and Lace Sashes.
White Fringed Swiss Scarfs.
New Styles Colored Windsor Ties and Fancy Scarfs.
Ladies' and Children's Hats in all shapes and qualities.
Flowers, Roses and Buds.
Fine Gauze Vests, Merino and Children's Gauze and Gossamer Summer Underwear.
Ladies and Misses' Muslin Under Garments, made in a very superior manner.
Hamburg embroideries, White Goods, Irish Linen, Table Damasks, Napkins, Huck and Damask Towels, Toweling Crash.
Pillow and Pillow Shams.
New styles Pompadour Bandeaux and Hoop Skirts.
Ladies and Children's Silk and Lisle Thread Long-waisted Vests, in all colors.
Alexandre, Harris & Toombs's Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves, 1, 6 buttons, in New Shades, Dabs and all other desirable shades.
Men's Dogskin and Lisle Driving and Promenade Gloves.
Men's Summer Underwear, full and complete assortment now open.
Fine Shirts, Ready or Made to measure.
Half Hose, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Shirt Fronts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Wear, &c.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

NEW GOODS!
Just received, everything new and desirable in
Spring Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains, Shawls and Mantles
In great variety at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1874.
We have just added to our stock the
Newest Designs!
Of this season, many that have not been shown till this month.
PRICES THE LOWEST
We have ever offered Goods at.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin). NEAR LIBERTY.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the Finest Wood Carving to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

KINDER BLAIR,
Manufacturing Confectioner
AND
FANCY CAKE BAKER,
LADIES' DINING AND
Ice Cream Saloon,
AND DEALER IN
Pickles, Sauces, Canned Fruits, Raisins, Nuts, Oranges, Bananas, &c.,
29 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
68 Federal St., Allegheny.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by the keg or car load. AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand. ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin,) Pittsburgh.

DRIED PEACHES.
25 bbls. Halves;
20 " Mixed.
DRIED APPLES—10 bbls. Sliced.
For sale by J. E. CANFIELD,
May 27-4 152 First avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW PERCALES,
NEW CHINTZES.
JUST OPENED
An immense stock of
Prints, Percales, Chintzes and Cretonnes.
Light, Medium and Dark Styles. Also, beautiful Patterns with trimming borders.
Also, our usual good bargains such as
PRINTS. New Dark Fast Colors, 6½c. Light Real Colors, 8½c. New Styles Dark, 8½c.
MUSLINS. At 8½c. Yard Wide Bleached Muslin. At 6½c. Heavy Unbleached Muslin. At 10c. Extra Fine Bleached Muslins. At 12½c. Great Bargains in Bleached Goods.
TOWELS AND TOWELING. At 8½c. All Linen Huck Towels. At 8½c. All Linen Crash for Toweling. At 10c. Heavy Striped Linen Crash. At 12½c. Assorted Patterns, Damask Crash.
At 15c., an unusual bargain in
All Linen Towels!
Very large size.
At 12½c. Heavy Cheviot Shirtings.
At 25c and 37½c. Handsome Damask Towels.
At 50c. Ladies' Stamped Skirts.
At 99c. Large Size Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens and Damasks a Specialty.
Stock full of good bargains and new ones arriving daily, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

128 FEDERAL STREET.
B. & B.
Wednesday May 27,
We will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
NEW DRESS GOODS.
At 2½c. Neat Dark Stripe Japanese.
At 20c. Fine Striped Poplins, reduced from 50 cents.
27 inch Striped Poplins at 18c, worth 25 cents.
New Silk Pongees at 75c. Elegant Goods usual $1 Quality.
At 25c, 36 inch Paleme Poplins.
VERY CHOICE LINE
NEW DRESS GOODS
In all the Fashionable Shades, from 25 cents to $1 00 per yard.
New Stripe Silks,
From 75c, 87½c, 90c and up to $1 50 per yard.
Black Dress Silks,
Real Bargains, at $1 37½c, 1.50, 1.62 and 1 75.
Fine Cashmere Black Silks,
From $2.00 to 3.25.
New Linen Suits. New Cashmere Jackets.
New Lawn Sacques.
NEW PARASOLS & SILK UMBRELLAS
Elegant Handles.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
306 and 308 Liberty Street

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, May 16, 1874.

NOTICE.

Important to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that a reduction of
10 Per Cent.
Will be made on all taxes paid before July 1st. Those who have money should call at once before the office becomes crowded.
SAMUEL KILGORE,
County Treasurer.

INSURANCE.
Assets, - - $50,000,000.
ÆTNA, of Hartford,
ORIENT, " N. Y.
STANDARD, of N. Y.
ÆTNA, " "
PENN, " Phila.
FARMERS, " York.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
Policies Issued and Losses Paid by
S. S. CARRIER,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

J. AINSLIE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
Buck Wagons, Doctors' Phaetons, &c.
No. 89 THIRD AVENUE
Special attention given to repairing. mh1-y

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
MAY
GREAT BARGAIN
IN
REAL
KID GLOVES
Black and Colored, only $1, per pair, 2 buttons.
A fine assortment of Leather Rolls
Jap. Fans in all sizes, from 6c to 75c, plain and ornamented sticks.
Real Hair Switches, all shades and extra cheap.
Very handsome line of Fancy Sash Ribbons in Roman Stripes and Checks.
FINEST STOCK OF
FRENCH FLOWERS
A large assortment.
At $1 25 Black Lace Sashes, very cheap.
Lisle and Silk Gloves, mixed and plain, in all colors, very cheap.
Plain and Watered Ribbons, Gros Grain, all widths.
Morocco Satchels, from $1 upward.
Hats and Bonnets,
Trimmed and Untrimmed, Newest Styles.
Parasols
AND
Sun Umbrellas.
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEM

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Jno. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $300,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand. 6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. SEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, W. A. Sannor,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graf,
C. H. Love, A. J. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 1, 1874.

Saturday was a legal holiday, and no business was transacted at our banks. Hence there is nothing to report. The various cities of the country, and financial organizations especially, observed the day as a legal holiday.

In obedience to the growing ease of money, the Bank of England has reduced its discount rate ½, to 3½ per cent., notwithstanding the weekly statement of the bank shows a decrease in the proportion of reserve to liabilities of 2¼ per cent. The change in the bank rates had not affected upon American securities, it having been so generally expected, and money outside still rules below it.

According to the opinion of Representative Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, the Government can run alone for the present. There is, however, no likelihood that the Government will be able to meet the demands of the sinking fund at once, though he believes there will be a surplus of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 to apply for this purpose at the end of the fiscal year. The situation was more favorable than could have been forseen at the opening of the session, and if the expenses of the Government are kept down to the figures determined by the Appropriation Committee there will be no necessity for increased taxation.

Advices from the West and South in regard to the growing crops continue favorable, and everything indicates large harvests. A good crop of grain, especially wheat, means a general revival of business, and of course the East will reap its usual benefit therefrom.

On Monday, June 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay dividend to all in the order in which they call; also, interest on the bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company of 1889, and on the first mortgage bonds of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company. Interest also takes effect on the first mortgage gold 7s of the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, on the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad 7s, on the general mortgage 7s of the Reading Railroad Company, on the Reading Coal and Iron Company 7s, and on the Lehigh Navigation 6s of 1877 and 1882. On the 4th of June the Morristown Railroad Company will pay its usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., and on the 15th of the month the Lehigh Navigation Company gold interest on its bonds of 1897. The dividend period of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company is early in the month of June, not yet fixed.

LONDON, May 30—5 P. M.—The amount to be withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £1,000. Consols, money, 93⅜@93⅝; account, 93⅝@93¾; U. S. 5-20's of 1867, 10½; do of 1865, new, 10¾; do of 1865, old, 10¾; do of 1867, 10¾; 10-40's, 10¼. Erie, 8½; Illinois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 26; Atlantic and Great Western preferred, 32; Erie, 21@23¾; Illinois Central, 93; Pennsylvania, 21; Reading, 19½; Canadian Southern, 43½.
PARIS, May 30.—Rentes 56f 70c.
FRANKFORT, May 30.—5-20's of 1862 closed at 95¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 30, 1874.

This being decoration day business was pretty generally suspended, and we have therefore concluded to omit our usual market report. Business was very quiet all week, anyhow, and the markets at best present nothing that is particularly important; the inquiry for all of the leading staples is confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants; while as regards prices there have been some important changes to which, however, reference has already been made. Wheat during the past week dropped from 15 to 20 cts ₱ bushel, and furthermore, is dull and hard to dispose of at the decline. Winter Flour, in sympathy with the wheat, has declined from 25 to 50c ₱ brl. Shelled Corn, as compared with this day week, has dropped from 7 to 10c ₱ bushel. Potatoes, under the influence of increased receipts and offerings and a diminished demand, owing no doubt to the abundance of green stuff, have declined 15 to 20 cents ₱ bushel. Butter has declined 7 to 10 cts & ₱. Hay is also lower—wagon hay has been from ₱ to $10 ₱ ton within the past ten days. In fact shrinkage appears to be the order of the day.

The New York "Post" is probably right in thinking that the moment Congress adjourns, or decides on something which is not outrageously destructive to confidence, trade will certainly revive, and the revival will be hastened by the prospect of good crops, which prospect now exists.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, May 30, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	This Week:	Last Week
Cattle	1,445 cars.	1,695 cars.
Hogs	198 "	239 "
Sheep	82 "	74 "
Total	715 "	189 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, both of through consignments and that intended for sale here, were comparatively light this week, and with an increased demand and diminished supply, the market was more active than it has been for some time, and prices were run up from 25 to 35 cts ₱ cwt. Nice puny Cattle, weighing any from 1,000 to 1,400 were more sought after than any other kind, and brought better rates pointively, but all kinds sold readily, and there was no change in question. The highest price was obtained by L. Shamberg who sold two cars of extra shipping steers to New York, 1,500 lbs each, now 7 cts, which is fully 25 cts ₱ cwt. more than could be obtained for the same kind last week. There was again a very full attendance of country dealers and country butchers, nearly all of whom wanted poor Cattle, and this particular grade, as the supply was unequal to the demand, brought 3@5 cts ₱ cwt. on an average. The feeling is entertained by some of our most observant operators that trade is destined to improve at this point during the next two or three months, as it is probable that Philadelphia, in view of the fact that Interesting Chester and other adjoining counties which ship largely to that market during the Spring, are almost drained, will soon be obliged to draw on this market to such a large extent for supplies as to cause prices and besides, there will no doubt be a good many transient buyers during the time in question. It is true, it is complained that Cattle have been costing too much here to do any good in Philadelphia, but it is also true that cattle, even to-day, are cheaper here, relatively, than at Chicago.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 steers,	6.85@7.00
Extra 1,300 steers	6.60@6.75
Prime 1, 0 @1,200 steers	6.4 @6.50
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	6.00@6.25
Fair 900@1,000 steers	5.50@5.75

SHEEP.

The receipts, as will be seen, were slightly in excess of those of last week, but with a steady demand there was at no time during the week anything like an accumulation, buyers took them about as fast as they arrived, hence notwithstanding there was an increased supply, prices were fully maintained, Clipped or native ts remain fat sheep. It looked a little dull on Wednesday—the arrivals on Tuesday and having been larger than expected, but since then the receipts have been very meagre, and with the exception of some few cars, which were shipped on to first hands, everything offered was sold, and we think the market was even better than many had been led to expect. It is worthy of note that the inquiry heretofore for good stock, common thin sheep are hard to dispose of except at very low rates (and unless owners are satisfied to accept very low prices they had better keep this character of stock at home.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra clipped, 100 lbs	6.37@6.50
Prime clipped, 90@95 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good clipped, 80@85 lbs	5.00@5.50
Common clipped, 70@75 lbs	4.00@4.50

HOGS.

The receipts, although fair for this season of the year, were below those of last week, and while the market for prime heavy hogs is still holding its own, common light hogs were quoted a little off, to day. Philadelphia hogs quotable at 6.35@6.65, as to quality—there were four cars disposed of this forenoon at 6.65. Yorkers, 5 60@5.80).

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 30, 1874.

This being decoration day business was almost entirely suspended, and we were unable to pick up anything particularly new or important as regards Petroleum. Crude we understood was offered at $7 05 ₱ brl for immediate shipment, with $1 bid without finding sellers. Some of our refiners, however, appear very confident of being able to obtain all they want within the next few days at the price in question, while others predict that it will not stop this side of 75cts. The future of the market is very uncertain, and its every movement is being watched very closely as there are those who want to invest in the article whenever the right time arrives, and the trouble with them is to ascertain when that time has arrived. Refined continues very dull and badly demoralized, but the feeling begins to gain ground that prices have about touched bottom, that any further shrinkage is improbable, although the range is likely to prevailed when prices were considerably higher than they are at present. Quotations at 12¾@13c in bulk delivered in Philadelphia and 14½c in cases here. Refiners say that there is no margin for profit and exporters make the same complaint; however, the statements of the latter should be taken with some allowance as they want to buy as low as possible.

Receipts crude this week,	23,418 obls
" last week,	37,000 "
" Jan 1 to date,	831,475 "
" same time, 1873,	784,374 "
Exports refined this week,	33,283 "
" last week,	7,737 "
" Jan'y 1 to date,	172,444 "
" same time 1873,	313,295 "

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—The "Iron Age" says: The market for American Pig continues excessively dull and depressed, with a still declining tendency. The only explanation that can be given for this condition of the market is the almost entire absence of consumptive demand, accompanied with a total absence of speculation. Prices have been further reduced, though whatever concessions have taken place it has not resulted in stimulating any increased inquiry on buyers. The unsettled state of the labor question in the Lehigh section, which threatened to agitate the market for several days, appears to have entirely passed away. No 1 Iron is now quoted at $30@31 for the best brands; No 2 at $28@30, and Forge at $27@29 50, though these figures, in absence of actual transaction to base them must be considered more or less nominal. Refined Bar continues very quiet, but prices are held about the same, say, 2.80@3c. Mills are generally full for some time enough to fill current orders. Rails—The market for all descriptions remains as exceedingly dull a appearance, and in absence of transactions values are entirely unchanged. We quote Welsh at $52@ 4, gold, and American $64@65, currency, at the mills.

PHILADELPHIA—The condition of the Iron market, in the vicinity is such as to puzzle some of the oldest and best informed in the trade, and the diffe ences of opinion are by no means slight. The present disposition on the part of a majority of furnace owners, is to at once curtail production by blowing out as the readiest means of lessening the supply in the market. Others in the trade express their belief that with the adjournment of Congress will come a demand which will insure a half if not a full average of the usual aggregate amount of business is, at all events, confined to the immediate uses of consume s. Of all though several furnaces have gone out of from one to two thousand tons of Pig Metal have been reported. We have been unable to trace them to any particular cause, the disparage of the small lots taken weekly is however much greater than the supply, and the business which must go far to deplete the supply under the present our allied production. Prices are not generally expected to recede much further, though 25@50c per Ton may be looked for in the "bottom" figure for which some speculators are waiting. In manufactured Iron there is very little business, and it is said that many of the mills still running will cease work by the 1st of July, with no prospect of resumption before Fall. In Rolled Iron there is no business, but one or two of the mills of this region (rolling only orders, and these principally in Sheet Iron, Forged Iron, formerly makers, now, in the absence of business, very dull. It is impossil le to furnish strictly reliable quotations to-day, when made, are shaded from $4 to $2 50 per ton, according to make and the necessities of seller. The following represents as fairly as possible, ruling rates: Pig Iron—No 1 Foundry, $22 to $24; No 2, $20 to $22; Gray Forge, $18 to $20 Bars—No 1 $3 to $3 25; No 2, $2 75 to $3.

TROY AND MASON: Reed & Dickey, Iron Brokers, wholesale as follows: Pig Iron—The market continues dull and nominal as reported in our last quotations, no sales to note, and they only small ones. We have heard of some new ore contracts having been made this week, at low rates, and are further confirmed in our views of an approaching improvement in the price Foundry men are making but few purchases, and is still more active to note among them generally. We quote prices as follows, with the remark, however, that sales have been made at somewhat lower figures than the above, and that quantity and quality wanted will materially affect the price.

MANUFACTURED IRON—During the past week the market for finished Iron has remained a most better one, and w h out any definite advance taking place we find prices everywhere better maintained and the feeling generally more hopeful. Merchant-bars report a much better demand, and feel encouraged to continue in the new prospects. The general feeling now prevailing is that Iron has touched the very lowest point, and the fact that many of the makers have reduced orders at what was considered, under the circumstances, a sacrifice is to strengthen this impression. We think that orders cannot now be placed at so low a price as have been obtained for the past month, and we note a more general inquiry from large buyers. The demand for sheet Iron, both for present and future use, remains unchanged, while for, as yet, credit are being accepted without makers option of delivery being given. The demand for Sheet Iron this year is likely to be greater than usual in the early part, as there is the Ohio River, at Cincinnati and St. Louis, have been shut down since the first of the month. The trade with the West and Southwest is being added to the usual demands on Pittsburgh and vicinity, so that if the shall ever immediately resume they could not take care of their usual trade for the want of stocks on hand which it has been customary to accumulate during the winter months for several years past there has always been a larger demand for Sheet Iron in the fall than the mills could make, and this we are not sure but will be experienced during the present season, which evidently must be soon. We quote prices from store here unchanged.

Bar, Band and Hoop Iron	2½c
Sheet Iron for No 24	4c
Nails and large	4½c
Satp Spikes ¾ and larger	$4.20

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Flour dull; stock 44,929 barrels. Corn: white scarce and firmer at 90c. Bran dull and lower at 65@67½c. Oats: western mixed 62@65c; white 64@66c. Rye firm at 110@1.12. Barley: two-rowed nominally unchanged. Butter unchanged. Coffee: improved demand and lower; fair to prime Rio 17@19c. Whisky quiet at 93c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Cotton nominal at 17½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; No 2 red winter, 1.08@1.09; white winter, 1.10@1.12; No 3 red winter, 1.03@1.04. Corn dull; high mixed, 58@59c; white, 60@61c. Oats dull; No 2, 45@46c. Rye firm at 1.03@1.04. Barley nominal. Pork and lard unchanged. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾c. Lard: 12¼@12½c. Whisky, 90@92c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Cotton active at 17½c. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn: mixed 65c; white 66@67c. Oats: mixed 50@52c; white 53@55c. Rye firm at 1.05@1.06. Bacon: clear rib 10¼c; clear 10¾c. Lard: clear 9¾c. Whisky, 90c.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 30.—Tallow 48s.
LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9½d; Orleans 9½d; sales of 8,000 bales, speculation and export 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 50s@0.61.
ANTWERP, May 30.—Petroleum closed at 26f per barrel for fine pale American.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—Cotton dull at 17¼@17¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats: mixed 58@60c. Receipts: Cotton 1,000 bales; flour 1,000 barrels; corn 4,000 bushels. Shipments: Cotton 1,000 bales; flour 1,000 barrels; corn 4,000 bushels.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Cotton quiet; sales of 2,500 bales; prices irregular and easy; middling 16½c; receipts to-day 3,000 bales; exports to continent 1,710; coastwise 2,224; G Britain 6,040; stock 77,120; afloat and coastwise 50,000.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—Cotton dull at 15¾@16¼c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 30.—Wheat lower; No 1 Milwaukee offered at $1.11. Corn quiet at 74@76c.

Wool.

BOSTON, May 30.—The wool market has been quite active, with large sales. The stock of Ohio wool in Boston and vicinity is estimated about 200,000 lbs., one-half of which is unsold. 50,000 lbs. and the entire stock of Michigan fine is unsold. 200,000 lbs. Fleece still range from 50 to 65c for extra, choice extra, and 45@48c for a small string; 37@40c ordinary. Over 3,000,000 lbs received in last week; coming wool is in demand; new Kentucky begins to arrive more freely, and is held at 46@47c, with some small sales at 46c. Hickory clip is being rapidly brought up at 44@45c. The Ohio River, at Cincinnati and St. Louis, have been shut down since the first of the month. The trade with the West and Southwest is being added to the usual demands on Pittsburgh and vicinity, so that if the shall ever immediately resume they could not take care of their usual trade for the want of stocks on hand which it has been customary to accumulate during the winter months for several years past there has always been a larger demand for Sheet Iron in the fall than the mills could make, and this we are not sure but will be experienced during the present season, which evidently must be soon. We quote prices from store here unchanged.

Bar, Band and Hoop Iron	2½c
Sheet Iron for No 24	4c
Nails and large	4½c
Satp Spikes ¾ and larger	$4.20

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Flour dull; stock 44,929 barrels. Corn: white scarce and firmer at 90c. Bran dull and lower at 65@67½c. Oats: western mixed 62@65c; white 64@66c. Rye firm at 110@1.12. Barley: two-rowed nominally unchanged. Butter unchanged. Coffee: improved demand and lower; fair to prime Rio 17@19c. Whisky quiet at 93c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Cotton nominal at 17½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; No 2 red winter, 1.08@1.09; white winter, 1.10@1.12; No 3 red winter, 1.03@1.04. Corn dull; high mixed, 58@59c; white, 60@61c. Oats dull; No 2, 45@46c. Rye firm at 1.03@1.04. Barley nominal. Pork and lard unchanged. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾c. Lard: 12¼@12½c. Whisky, 90@92c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Cotton active at 17½c. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn: mixed 65c; white 66@67c. Oats: mixed 50@52c; white 53@55c. Rye firm at 1.05@1.06. Bacon: clear rib 10¼c; clear 10¾c. Lard: clear 9¾c. Whisky, 90c.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 30.—Tallow 48s.
LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9½d; Orleans 9½d; sales of 8,000 bales, speculation and export 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 50s@0.61.
ANTWERP, May 30.—Petroleum closed at 26f per barrel for fine pale American.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—Cotton dull at 17¼@17¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats: mixed 58@60c. Receipts: Cotton 1,000 bales; flour 1,000 barrels; corn 4,000 bushels. Shipments: Cotton 1,000 bales; flour 1,000 barrels; corn 4,000 bushels.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Cotton quiet; sales of 2,500 bales; prices irregular and easy; middling 16½c; receipts to-day 3,000 bales; exports to continent 1,710; coastwise 2,224; G Britain 6,040; stock 77,120; afloat and coastwise 50,000.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—Cotton dull at 15¾@16¼c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 30.—Wheat lower; No 1 Milwaukee offered at $1.11. Corn quiet at 74@76c.

Wool.

BOSTON, May 30.—The wool market has been quite active, with large sales. The stock of Ohio wool in Boston and vicinity is estimated about 200,000 lbs., one-half of which is unsold. 50,000 lbs. and the entire stock of Michigan fine is unsold. 200,000 lbs. and still range from 50 to 65c for extra, choice extra, and 45@48c for a small string; 37@40c ordinary. Over 3,000,000 lbs received in last week; coming wool is in demand; new Kentucky begins to arrive more freely, and is held at 46@47c, with some small sales at 46c. Hickory clip is being rapidly brought up at 44@45c. The Ohio River, at Cincinnati and St. Louis, have been shut down since the first of the month. The trade with the West and Southwest is being added to the usual demands on Pittsburgh and vicinity, so that if the shall ever immediately resume they could not take care of their usual trade for the want of stocks on hand which it has been customary to accumulate during the winter months for several years past there has always been a larger demand for Sheet Iron in the fall than the mills could make, and this we are not sure but will be experienced during the present season, which evidently must be soon. We quote prices from store here unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 7 P. M.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.	Change during last 24 hours. Ft.	In.	State of Wind.	Weather.
*Brownsville, Pa	8	7				Clear.
Brunswick, Mo	2	9			NW	Fair.
Cairo	14	8			NE	Thr'ng.
Cincinnati, O.	9	1		—3	NE	Lt Rain
Davenport, Ia.	6			—3	NW	Fair.
Evansville, Ind.	5	7			N	Thr'ng.
*Freeport, Pa.	1	3		—2	NW	Fair.
Kansas City, Mo	7	9			NW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	6	6		12	N	Fair.
Leavenworth		10		—9	N	Clear
Louisville	4	10			W	Cloudy.
Marietta, O.	5	4		—2	SW	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	14			—2	NW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	3	6		—2	W	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	5	2			N	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4			—1	NW	Th'ng
Shreveport, La.	24	5			NW	Clear.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4	10			NW	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	6	8			NW	Fair.
Vicksburg	44	1		—3	NW	Fair.
Warsaw, Ill.	7	1		—6	NW	Fair.
Yankton, D. T.	10	6		—8	W	Fair.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROBE
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The Carrie Brooks from Zanesville was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Fred Wilson No 2 arrived on Friday night with a tow of empty barges and one hay barge.

As will be seen by reference to manifests, the steamers Exchange and Skillinger brought up, among other items, of freight, considerable hay.

The Exchange arrived from Cincinnati on Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M., with a very good freight list, but she experienced no trouble so far as low water was concerned. It is probable she will lay up for a few days and make some repairs, so as to be in readiness for the summer trade.

The R. W. Skillinger arrived on Saturday at 10 A. M. with a good trip, and she made good time, having left Cincinnati on Tuesday afternoon. She arrived here with 2½ tons, and did not have to wet a spar. As will be seen by card, she is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati again to day.

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday morning, on motion of U. S. District Attorney Reed, a rule was asked for to show cause why James Rees should not be attached for contempt of Court, for infringing on the McMillan Steam Capstan, recurnable on Saturday next. As noted in our issue of Friday, Capt. Rees has just been awarded a patent for an improvement on the Steam Capstan and here is where the trouble comes in.

Com. W. J. Kountz left St. Louis on Wednesday last for Bismarck, by way of St. Paul.

The Little Andy Fulton, en route for Aurora with two empty hay barges, passed Cincinnati on Friday. The Laura L. Davis arrived at Cincinnati from this port the same day, in addition to her condition, having broken her pitman. She was announced to take her departure for Cincinnati again to day.

The Commander left St. Louis on Wednesday last for Bismarck, by way of St. Paul.

The Little Andy Fulton, en route for Aurora with two empty hay barges, passed Cincinnati on Friday. The Laura L. Davis arrived at Cincinnati from this port the same day, in addition to her condition, having broken her pitman. She was announced to take her departure for Cincinnati again to day.

The I. N. Phillips had to leave her tow at Rising Sun, and come to Cincinnati for a lighter.

—Sunday's Cincinnati "Commercial" says: The J. S. Neel, from Middleport, with a tow of 22 barges of coal, passed down at 6 this morning, with an empty tow, passed up.—The Juniata will arrive from Pittsburgh to-day and return to Pittsburgh on Monday.—Wm. Bagaley has 1.0 tons for shipment to Memphis.—Yesterday Captains C. W. Cole, Val. P. Collins and D. R. Stout, incorporated the "Cole & Collins Towboat and Barge Company." Capital $100,000.—The Mary Miller, for Memphis, drawing 4½ feet, with James Madison and Wm. Tendleton at the wheel—the Ben Franklin's pilots—left Jeffersonville for Louisville last night on the Export, to examine the enlarged Louisville Canal. This veteran engine builder has not visited Louisville for thirty years. Upon the arrival of the Hope several days agreeably with his old friend, James Howard, the veteran boat builder. Captain O. P. Thomas says the work on Captain Scott's new boat has been commenced by the Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company. The dimensions of the new liner are 150 feet keel, 26 feet of mold—feet. She will have the machinery of the John Kilgour, the cylinders of which are 26 inches in diameter and 8 feet stroke.

—The Memphis Avalanche says: Ed. Houston, the brother of Sam, had a narrow escape through his clothes, but without touching the skin, when the Hallie was assailed by the Ft Oaks pipe while the Little Rock some time last night. Ed. was on the hill house, and after hour point. Mrs. S was wounded, carried him drinking water from the lower deck to the pilot house, where he was shot by the Oaks. Although more than a thousand ball to bat rattled that part of the boat, and one of the pilots was killed. Houston has plenty of grit between dispute. It is said that physicians still have hopes of Myers' recovery, though his friends despair.

The river steamboat bill, now before Congress, reduce s the license fees exacted by inspectors as follows: For masters, first class pilots and engineers, to $8, and renewing the same, $4. The certificate of any such officer for inferior grade is placed at $5, the same as now; and for renewals, $3. This will be joyful news to our officers.

—Capt. Jim Matheney reports having cut a notch in the timber on the Kentucky side at the Grand Chain, for the guidance of pilots to run the Ohio by, as it is a very difficult piece of river.

—Capt. W. J. Rusk, formerly commander and owner of the H. S. Turner, has purchased the steamer Indiana, now lying at Evansville. He will have her repaired and run her in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade next season.

It is said that Captain Lon Bryson has purchased the steamer Mollie Dugan and will, it is said, place her in the Kanawha and Cincinnati trade.

The owners of the Ella Hurbet think of taking their vessel back to the Upper Cumberland, as she is not deemed suitable for an Arkansas packet.

—The purchase of the Bermuda for the Kanawha trade was not consummated at Evansville, and Captain Will Rocks and party have returned to Cincinnati.

—The Neil City with two barges of iron ore in tow has laid up at Rising Sun waiting for a rise in the river.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER R. W. SKILLINGER—Dryden & Edmundson 2 doz chairs; order; Jacob Addleman 4 do do; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith 1 do do; A Milliken & Co 5 do do; chairs; W H Lemon; 2 bundles hoop iron, formerly makers, now, in the absence of business, very dull. It is impossible to furnish strictly reliable quotations to-day, when made, are shaded from $4 to $2 50 per ton, according to make and the necessities of seller. The following represents as fairly as possible, ruling rates: Pig Iron—No 1 Foundry, $22 to $24; No 2, $20 to $22; Gray Forge, $18 to $20 Bars—No 1 $3 to $3 25; No 2, $2 75 to $3.

TROY AND MASON: Reed & Dickey, Iron Brokers, wholesale as follows: Pig Iron—The market continues dull and nominal as reported in our last quotations, no sales to note, and they only small ones. We have heard of some new ore contracts having been made this week, at low rates, and are further confirmed in our views of an approaching improvement in the price Foundry men are making but few purchases, and is still more active to note among them generally. We quote prices as follows, with the remark, however, that sales have been made at somewhat lower figures than the above, and that quantity and quality wanted will materially affect the price.

MANUFACTURED IRON—During the past week the market for finished Iron has remained a most better one, and w h out any definite advance taking place we find prices everywhere better maintained and the feeling generally more hopeful. Merchant-bars report a much better demand, and feel encouraged to continue in the new prospects. The general feeling now prevailing is that Iron has touched the very lowest point, and the fact that many of the makers have reduced orders at what was considered, under the circumstances, a sacrifice is to strengthen this impression. We think that orders cannot now be placed at so low a price as have been obtained for the past month, and we note a more general inquiry from large buyers. The demand for sheet Iron, both for present and future use, remains unchanged, while for, as yet, credit are being accepted without makers option of delivery being given. The demand for Sheet Iron this year is likely to be greater than usual in the early part, as there is the Ohio River, at Cincinnati and St. Louis, have been shut down since the first of the month. The trade with the West and Southwest is being added to the usual demands on Pittsburgh and vicinity, so that if the shall ever immediately resume they could not take care of their usual trade for the want of stocks on hand which it has been customary to accumulate during the winter months for several years past there has always been a larger demand for Sheet Iron in the fall than the mills could make, and this we are not sure but will be experienced during the present season, which evidently must be soon. We quote prices from store here unchanged.

Bar, Band and Hoop Iron	2½c
Sheet Iron for No 24	4c
Nails and large	4½c
Satp Spikes ¾ and larger	$4.20

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Flour dull; stock 44,929 barrels. Corn: white scarce and firmer at 90c. Bran dull and lower at 65@67½c. Oats: western mixed 62@65c; white 64@66c. Rye firm at 110@1.12. Barley: two-rowed nominally unchanged. Butter unchanged. Coffee: improved demand and lower; fair to prime Rio 17@19c. Whisky quiet at 93c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Cotton nominal at 17½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; No 2 red winter, 1.08@1.09; white winter, 1.10@1.12; No 3 red winter, 1.03@1.04. Corn dull; high mixed, 58@59c; white, 60@61c. Oats dull; No 2, 45@46c. Rye firm at 1.03@1.04. Barley nominal. Pork and lard unchanged. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾c. Lard: 12¼@12½c. Whisky, 90@92c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Cotton active at 17½c. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn: mixed 65c; white 66@67c. Oats: mixed 50@52c; white 53@55c. Rye firm at 1.05@1.06. Bacon: clear rib 10¼c; clear 10¾c. Lard: clear 9¾c. Whisky, 90c.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 30.—Tallow 48s.
LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9½d; Orleans 9½d; sales of 8,000 bales, speculation and export 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 50s@0.61.
ANTWERP, May 30.—Petroleum closed at 26f per barrel for fine pale American.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—Cotton dull at 17¼@17¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats: mixed 58@60c. Receipts: Cotton 1,000 bales; flour 1,000 barrels; corn 4,000 bushels. Shipments: Cotton 1,000 bales; flour 1,000 barrels; corn 4,000 bushels.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Cotton quiet; sales of 2,500 bales; prices irregular and easy; middling 16½c; receipts to-day 3,000 bales; exports to continent 1,710; coastwise 2,224; G Britain 6,040; stock 77,120; afloat and coastwise 50,000.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—Cotton dull at 15¾@16¼c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 30.—Wheat lower; No 1 Milwaukee offered at $1.11. Corn quiet at 74@76c.

Wool.

BOSTON, May 30.—The wool market has been quite active, with large sales. The stock of Ohio wool in Boston and vicinity is estimated about 200,000 lbs., one-half of which is unsold. 50,000 lbs. and the entire stock of Michigan fine is unsold. 200,000 lbs. and still range from 50 to 65c for extra, choice extra, and 45@48c for a small string; 37@40c ordinary. Over 3,000,000 lbs received in last week; coming wool is in demand; new Kentucky begins to arrive more freely, and is held at 46@47c, with some small sales at 46c. Hickory clip is being rapidly brought up at 44@45c. The Ohio River, at Cincinnati and St. Louis, have been shut down since the first of the month. The trade with the West and Southwest is being added to the usual demands on Pittsburgh and vicinity, so that if the shall ever immediately resume they could not take care of their usual trade for the want of stocks on hand which it has been customary to accumulate during the winter months for several years past there has always been a larger demand for Sheet Iron in the fall than the mills could make, and this we are not sure but will be experienced during the present season, which evidently must be soon. We quote prices from store here unchanged.

Bar, Band and Hoop Iron	2½c
Sheet Iron for No 24	4c
Nails and large	4½c
Satp Spikes ¾ and larger	$4.20

OILS, &c.

Waring Brothers,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address,
Waring Brothers & Co.,
807 Walnut street.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Office from the Wholesale Trade collected.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuckett's Patent Albion Tin, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCURG,
88 Wood street.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville,
SATURDAY, May 30—4 P. M.
THE STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN, Commander
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
MONDAY, June 1—5 P. M.
THE STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER.
J. T. RUSSELL, Commander
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast

HOME NEWS.

Our Temperanceville Readers.

Our readers in Temperanceville, who were not served with the paper on Saturday, will for a day or two, we trust, put up with the inconvenience. Mr. Jones, the carrier that serves them, was one of the unfortunates who was burned out on Friday. He hopes to be on his route this morning if possible.

Fire this Morning.

This morning about half past one o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from box 64. It was occasioned by a slight fire in the Keystone House, corner of Twenty eighth and Smallman streets. It burned through there into an adjoining dwelling. The loss is $100.

Railroad Accident.

On Saturday quite a freight wreck occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Sixteenth street. A train jumped the track at the curve, and dashing into some empty coal cars, smashed them and a portion of the trestle work. James Doyle, the fireman of the locomotive, was seriously injured. He was taken to his home on Thirty-third street.

Temperance Sermon.

Rev. Dr. Brooke delivered a telling temperance sermon last evening in Christ M. E. church, on Penn avenue. He took for his text the 27th verse of the 19th chapter of Acts. He expressed his views on the present situation of the crusade very clearly, and his sermon was one of elaborate study, and was listened to with marked interest by all present.

Ashtabula Harbor Lots.

We call attention to the sale of lots to take place at Ashtabula Harbor on Wednesday, June 3d, at 1 o'clock P. M. These lots are admirably located, and owing to the natural advantages of the place, offer to capitalists and others an opportunity for profitable investment. Excursion rates from Pittsburgh on morning train. Free lunch on the grounds.

Obituary.

Mrs. Jane Gallagher died yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Montgomery, No. 65 Congress street, in the 68th year of her age. About a year ago, Mrs. Gallaher fractured one of her limbs, since which time she had been confined to bed. She bore her sufferings with the resignation and fortitude of a Christian woman. Mrs. Gallagher was a member of the Smithfield M. E. church. She was beloved and respected by all who knew her, and her demise will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of sympathizing relatives and friends.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

A Little Boy Fatally Injured.

About evening, about six o'clock, a little son of Mr. Charles Franz, residing on Hechelman street, Troy Hill, went across the street to a field where a mare and colt belonging to Mr. Wm. Zinder, Meat Inspector of Allegheny, were pasturing. The child drove the colt around, when the dam becoming angered, kicked backwards at the child, striking him on the head above the eye, crushing the skull and inflicting, it is feared, fatal injuries. Dr. Heeling man was summoned, who did all he could for the little sufferer, though but faint hopes are entertained for his recovery. The horse was newly shod, which made the injury more severe.

"UN-PLEASANT VALLEY."

Car Accident in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, as Pleasant Valley Car No. 46, was coming down Tremont street at the intersection of Washington avenue, Allegheny, the brake-rod broke, and the vehicle started at a rate of speed surprising to the mules and to the extreme anxiety of the crowd of passengers within. As it was a clear down grade the mules went on faster and faster, till the mules were run upon by it and the vehicle was turned over with its complement of passengers. There was a queer mixture of yells and Redingotes, sikes and up-braidings, and much bonnet-bruising was dusted and a few tiles squashed on, while a "dear little bonnet" or two, hadn't even a ribbeon left to "cast back a shadow, or give sigh for sigh." But the size of the hats were not lessened, though in a manner impressed. Nobody hurt.

A CRUEL PARENT.

He Terribly Abuses an Infant Daughter.

On Saturday, it being Decoration day, a certain individual residing in the Sixth ward, in order to celebrate it properly, took in an immense load of "tamarac," so that when he proceeded homewards, he would be in good trim to caress (?) his family. It is said that one of them the six was a little six year old daughter, whom, it is said, he beat so terribly, that the marks of his blows were left in several portions of her body. The brutal usage of the child has created considerable talk in the neighborhood in which it has occurred, and the individual above referred to, says the child fell and thus got her bruises. A policeman proceeded to the house to arrest the man, but as he had no warrant and did not see the occurrence, he was powerless in the premises. It is not at all unlikely that the information will be made against the unnatural father.

JAIL CALENDAR.

Persons Awaiting Trial on Various Charges at the June Term of the Criminal Court.

Below is given the names of persons now in the county jail on criminal charges, and whose trials will probably take place during the term of the Criminal Court, commencing to-day:

Murder—Ernest Otwein and John Callahan.
Highway Robbery—Martin Patterson, John Lewis, Andrew Johnston, James Stewart and Winfield Maxwell. Against the latter there are also three charges of larceny.
Burglary—P. Duffand Jacob Bson.
Forgery—A. G. Swarzig, John Doe *alias* H. S. Allen, and Peter W. Schuman.
Aggravated Assault and Battery—Michael Vogel and Peter Frederick.
Chas. Jones, 1 indict. assault and two charges of larceny; Pat. McGlone and Cornelius Dougherty, assault with intent to steal. The following are the larceny cases; Kate Maxwell, three charges; Mary Henry, three charges; Wm. Irwin, Pat. Haron, Dan. Neal, Neal Schoolin, John Henry, Wm. Henderson, W. H. Jones, Sam'l Pierce, Margaret Bothwel, Hugh Armstrong, Thos. Green, Frank Marshall, Benj. Parkins, two charges; John Capps, John Woods, Chas. Hanaway, Jos. Burke, Adam Tiles, J. N. Moran, William Johnston, three charges; John Craig, three charges; E. F. Anson, John Evans, John Morris, Estle Lezure, two charges, and Martin Shay. Ross Reed, larceny by bailee. H. H. Lamb, Peter Hartman and Harry Whitman, false pretense. Wm. Smith, Morris Kane, George Hawkinson and Brown, assault and battery. Albert J. Baum, three charges, and John Herman, four charges, violation of liquor law. Wilhelmina Peckert, forcible entry. Wm. Henderson and James Smith, surety of the peace. Jacob C. Hoak, desertion, and Elizabeth Hollingshead, witness.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Wills Probated—Letters of Administration Granted.

The letters of administration granted and wills admitted to probate during the month of May, by the Register of the County, are as follows:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
Wm. Jones	Thomas Jones	$ 500
Elizabeth Leppert	Lewis Leppert	2,400
Mich. Woolslayer	S. W. Jeffries	500
Frank Niemann	C. C. Kohne	2 000
Samuel Carnahan	Wm. J. Filun	300
Robert Campbell	John Turffy	100
Hon. A. W. Callow	Mrs. Isabelle Callow	6,000
David McCune	Jas. McCune	1,600
Henry Leopold	Simon Leopold	1,000
J. H. Hoffmeister	Ann Hoffmeister	100
Adam Gruber	Cath. Gruber	500
Mary De La Roche	W. G. Price / Aug. H. Lane.	20,000
Maria Peterson	Lewis Peterson	1,000
John Hamnett	D. Chas. J. Hamnett	8,000
Wm. Naysmith, Jr.	Wm. Naysmith	4,000
Jesse Edmunds	Jno. Sterrit	2,000
Michael Welsh	Ellen Welsh	600
Henry Hultz	Mary Ann Hultz	200
Sidney R. Reynolds	Thomas Reynolds	4,000
Robt. Thrumston	Sarah Thumston	500
Wm. H. Corrs	Mattie Corrs	200
Jno. Williams	Dr. J. Kennedy	1,000
Jno. W. Milligan	S. C. Milligan	1,000
Charles Rossiter	Martha C. Rossiter	5,000
David Nease	Herman B. Nease	4,000
Henry Brown	Jno. N. H. Brown	600
Henry Fisher	James Suter	500
Mary E. Engleman	Louis Engleman	800

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
John Williams	Sarah A. Williams.
Henry McAleer	William Hefner
Thomas Davison	John S. Davison.
Philip Drach	Eleanor Drach.
William Rankin	Ursula Rankin. / Barkley Rankin. / Milton Rankin.
John A. Rowley	Olivia Rowley. / Elizabeth Meldhoff.
Jacob Meldhoff	Frank Bopp. / Mary R. Robertson.
William C. Robertson	George R. Robertson. / Margaret Jones.
William Jones	Thomas D. Jones.
William Esesser	Theodora Esesser.
Stewart Brown	John H. Trimble. / A. M. Stevenson.
Peter Geichelsheimer	Cath. Geichelsheimer.
Johannes Metzler	Carissina Metzler.
Thomas Fitzgerald	John Fitzgerald.
John Engel	Mary Catharine Engel. / Ann Wood.
Capt. B. L. Wood	B. L. Wood, Jr. / Gen. J. K. Moorhead.
Sarah Holtzheimer	Maj. E. A. Montooth.
James McMillan	Wm. Whelan.
Mark Roberts	Margaret Roberts.
Ludwig Manz	Geo. Anderson. / Robert Conway.
John M. Emenheiser	Rosina Emenheiser.
Patrick Mulvey	Patrick J. Ward. / Thomas Lee. / Hugh Callahan.
Christopher J. Kunzman	Louisa Kunzman.
Henry Fisher	Sophie Fisher.
Ernest Wetzel	Ottilie Wetzel.
Catharine Sallaz	Jacob Sallaz.
Harriet Keester	Jacob Keester. / Jos. S. Copeland.
Sabina Miller	Charles Kapp. / G. E. Neiman.
Thomas Smith	Wm. Farley. / Ellen Cleland.
A. Gross Stager	Barbara Nusser. / Christian Nusser. / John L. Miller.
Christian Nusser	Trustee.
Margaret Miller	

Sale to Last All Day

On the Hall Farm
TO-DAY,
Positive to the highest bidder.
Sale to take place at 10 A. M.

DECORATING THE GRAVES.

Memorial Services on Saturday at the Different Cemeteries—A Fine Military Display—Large Crowds Everywhere, and General Observance of the Day.

Decoration Day was measurably well observed, and to a great extent the business houses of the two cities were closed, particularly the more prominent ones. The principal thoroughfares of the city were gay with a liberal display of flags both great and small, and the large crowds that thronged the sidewalks was sufficient proof that many men had thrown aside the cares and labors of the day and were bent on devoting their time to the exercises of decoration. The rays of the sun were fiercely hot and the perspiration poured in streams from the faces of those who were rather energetic in their movements.

Allegheny Cemetery, where the principal services of Saturday took place, was crowded with people anxious to see the ceremonies, and the shades of night were enveloping its inhabitants before the lingerers among the grassy graves had all departed. About ten o'clock Post No. 3, G. A. R. under command of Crosby Gray, appeared at the cemetery and taking a position at the monument erected in memory of General Hays, awaited the appearance of McPherson Post No. 117, of East Liberty. The latter was engaged in decorating the graves of the dead soldiers in the Frankstown graveyard and the cemetery attached to the Presbyterian church in East Liberty. When the two Posts formed a junction they marched to the flats where a large number of soldiers are interred, and where the exercises commenced by a brief and touching address from Post Commander Crosby Gray. At the conclusion of his speech, a dirge was played by the band, and the ode "Resting At Night" was chanted by Mrs. G. Leazar and Miss M. Cawday of the choir of Christ church. The Chaplain, Rev. B. F. Brooks, followed with an impressive prayer of rejoicing for the nation's preservation during its great trial, and invoking the blessing of the Heavenly Father on the offices of love performed, to grant that the memory of the brave companions on the march and in the battle who now sleep in death, may be to us and to our countrymen beautiful and fragrant like the flowers strewn upon their graves.

The prayer was followed by the chanting of another ode, after which the duty of formally decorating the graves was commenced by comrades Hague, McConnell and Grayson, who placed the flowers upon the mounds, reciting extracts from the printed forms of the G. A. R. ritual. This ceremony was completed, the orator of the day, Mr. S. P. Fulton, came to the front and eloquently spoke of those whose memories have been kept so green since they died, years ago. At the same time the decorating was going on on the flat, a large delegation of children from the Fifteenth ward school were performing the same duty on the heights. When all the graves in Allegheny cemetery had received their floral tribute, a detachment from each Post visited the adjoining cemetery of St. Mary's, and decorated some forgotten graves in it, but no special services were held. In Allegheny cemetery the number of soldiers' graves is near twelve hundred.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

The principal ceremonies in Allegheny city took place on Monument Hill. About nine o'clock the procession started from the corner of Federal and Ohio streets in the following order: Police, A. P. Callow Band, Chief Marshall, A. J. Pentecost, with aids on foot; Oil City Greys, under command of Captain J. A. Wiley; Kunz's Battery, Third ward Cadets, Post 88 G. A. R., with old soldiers; carriages containing Mayor and orators. At Montgomery avenue the procession was joined by a large number of school children, who marched at the head. They were in charge of Alderman D. L. Smith, who was assisted by a number of lady teachers. The parade moved along Montgomery to Union, thence to Stockton, Sherman and Ridge avenues and up to Monument Hill. The soldiers' monument had been very handsomely decorated and presented a beautiful appearance. Here, after the preliminary exercises were over, an oration was delivered by Rev. E. B. Snyder. The gentleman spoke at considerable length and his graceful remarks were listened to with the deepest attention. The prayer of Rev. W. H. Gil was pathetic indeed and had many earnest, devout hearers. When the address of Rev. Snyder was concluded, Col. Neff read an original from the pen of Mrs Sue Nichols, Principal of the Mount Albion schools. Rev. Joseph King, pronounced the benediction and the assemblage dispersed. Post 88, at once going to Unlondale cemetery and there strewing flowers over the graves of their comrades. A detachment was also sent to Troy Hill cemetery for the same purpose. The Hampton monument in the East Park was very prettily and tastefully decorated and attracted the attention of all who passed in the vicinity of it.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

On the South Side the hands employed at a great many of the manufactories suspended labor, and quite a number of the streets and business houses were decorated with flags and evergreens. The different Sunday Schools assembled at their usual places of meeting, and repaired in a body to the different burial places. Post 151 G. A. R assembled at their hall, corner of Carson and Fourteenth streets and with a number of societies and Sunday Schools, marched to Washington street, where the procession formed and marched down Carson street to the Brownsville turnpike, which leads to the different cemeteries of the South Side. The principal ceremonies took place at the Catholic Cemetery. The opening address was then delivered by Post Commander, W. D. Jones, which was followed by an ode delivered by a member of the post. Rev. Father Frederick Long, of St. Nicholas church, conducted the religious exercises at the cemetery. The oration of the day was delivered by Rev. J. B. Lucas, of the Bingham street Methodist church. The new South Side cemetery, the Lutheran grave yard, Germania, the Lebanon Church-yard, and other cemeteries, were also visited simultaneously by the societies, schools and friends of the fallen heroes, and the work of decorating the graves was proceeded with. The Committee of Post 151, were Messrs. J. B. Davis, T. Shields, J. R. Vance and Isaac Cline.

PARADE OF THE MILITIA.

The delay made by the military was very imposing, and all along the streets through which the companies marched the sidewalks were thronged with people. However a military parade always attracts a large number of people no matter when or where it occurs. The troops formed on the corner of Wood and Water streets, and after the usual delay in getting such bodies in motion they succeeded in making a good start, Dr. Jackson bringing up the rear as marshal, followed by his aids on foot. The Jefferson cavalry from Elizabeth, under the command of Captain Large, and the Oil City Greys were in the parade and marched well. The gorgeous uniform of the officers was grand enough to make an unsophisticated person think he was gazing on the tinseled princes and potentates of Europe.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures on Behalf of the City for the Month of May.

The following is the report of the Controller of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the month just closed:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$ 3,818 98
Fifth Ward Market	52 70
Fifth Avenue Market	182 26
South Side Market	160 85
Street Engineering	535 27
City Weigh Scales	200 57
Monongahela Wharf	800 00
Allegheny Wharf	150 00
South Side Wharf	275 00
Interest—Bank Balances	1,463 51
City Gauging	732 85
Lot Regulating	5 00
Weighing Coal—Private Scales	224 75
City Tax, 1871	58 14
Fire Tax, 1871	15 61
Old City Special Tax, 1871	28 72
City Tax, 1872	400 00
City Special Tax, 1872	200 00
Business Tax, 1872	100 00
Water Rents, 1872	300 00
Streets, Grading and Paving	801 00
Bonds Sold, Water Extension Loan	234,234 00
Vehicle Licenses	8,291 00
Water Works	217 10
Accrued Interest, Water Extension Loan	1,681 64
Mayor's Office, Hon. J. Backmore	2,417 35
Old Property	55 00
Sewer and Sewer Improvement Fund, under 50 per cent. Ord	13,642 87
Borough Temperanceville	589 73
Total	$271,634 91

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 29,537 74
Salaries	4,183 79
Printing	3,028 61
Fire Department	14,680 67
Police	17,735 81
Water Works	14,189 95
Streets	10,030 69
Diamond Market	644 88
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Fifth Avenue Market	85 00
South Side Market	244 46
Monongahela Wharf	143 33
Allegheny Wharf	132 66
South Side Wharf	108 33
Contingent	3,952 84
City property	71 17
Finance	669 32
Roads	5,119 52
Surveys	1,260 53
City Hall Furnishing	202 50
Water Extension	109,374 17
Street and Sewer Improvements, 50 per cent. ord	13 111 31
Equalization	7,061 43
South Side Indebtedness	2,042 90
Main Street, Temperanceville	129 23
Deficiencies	1,179 65
Total	$238 844 99
Balance in Treasury May 1, 1874	$165,487 28
Receipts for May	271,634 91
Total	$437,122 19
Disbursements in May	238 844 99
Balance in Treasury	$198,277 20
Deposited in City Depositories	198,277 20

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Freehold Bank	$ 66,092 40
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	66,092 40
Duquesne Bank	66,092 40
Total	$198,277 20

TO-DAY, at 10 A. M.,

The great sale,
On the Hall Farm,
Tenth ward, Allegheny
Go by Western avenue and Pleasant Valley street cars,
Positive Sale,
No Reserve,
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

"Week's Doings in Wall Street" explains stock operations on small capital without risk. Copy sent free. TUMBRIDGE & Co., 2 Wall street, N. Y. d&w

The Fine Property

To be sold at auction
TO-DAY,
On the Hall Farm, Tenth ward, Allegheny,
Is handy to property of Hugh S. Fleming, Dilworth and others.
Sale positive.

UNVEILING A MONUMENT.

Ceremonies at Cadiz, Ohio, over the Grave of the Late Rev. Col. Clark—A Beautiful and Appropriate Tribute to His Memory.

One of the great events of Decoration day was the unveiling of the monument to Rev. Col. John B. Clark at Cadiz, Ohio. This brave soldier and minister whose memory is revered in this county, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, on October 9, 1827, and graduated in Jefferson College, Canonsburg. He preached for some years within the limits of Washington county, till, in 1860, he received a call from the Second U. P. Church in Allegheny. As a preacher he was eloquent, and his quiet and unassuming manner and kindly courtesy won him the love and esteem of his congregation. The call of President Lincoln in July 1862 for 300,000 men is well remembered by our citizens, and the immense mass meeting that was subsequently held in Allegheny city to further the enlistment of the fifteen companies, the quota of Allegheny county, and the subscription list that was there started, to give fifty dollars bounty to each recruit. All these things are still fresh in the memories of our citizens.

On the Sunday following the

MASS MEETING,

the first day of August, Rev. Clark startled his congregation by the announcement from the pulpit that he was going to offer his services in defense of his country, and those who were willing to enlist to meet him in the lecture room of the church on the next Monday evening. In a few days ten companies were raised, and Rev. Clarke, who had been chosen a Captain, was made Colonel of the regiment, Fred. Gast, Lieutenant Colonel, and Hugh Danver, Major.

THE REGIMENT EMBARKS.

On the 19th of the same month, the 123d regiment left for Harrisburg, where, after being armed and equipped, on the 21st of August left Camp Curtin to go to Camp Stanton on the Potomac, and was at Bailey's Cross-Roads in the second Bull Run fight. It did good service, and on May 13 h, 1864, its term of service having expired, the regiment was discharged from service, having left many brave comrades behind to sleep upon the battlefield, that long sleep which only wakes in Eternity's rest. In July, '64, when Gilmore's raid was made, the brave Colonel, in response to a call for one hundred days men from Gov. Curtin, again tendered his services, and they being accepted, he raised the 193d Regiment and was elected its Colonel. He had charge of the Wilmington and Delaware Railroad, and afterwards commanded the Wilmington district, and on November 9th, 1864, was again honorably discharged, Mr. Lincoln himself re-enlisting. After this Colonel Clark resumed his duties as a pastor, and became even more popular than he had heretofore been. He took sick in the winter of 1871, and on January 13th, 1872, he departed this life, mourned by several months of painful suffering, patiently borne.

HIS DEMISE

was deeply mourned by the community in whose affections he had won a strong hold. At his request, his remains were interred by the side of those of his mother, in the cemetery at Cadiz, and on Sunday, Decoration day of this year, his congregation and comrades have sent floral tributes to his grave, many members of his flock and noble comrades leaving there the beautiful emblems of reverence to his memory. On last November the Clark Monument Association was formed, and they immediately let a contract to Messrs. Dodds & Caskey to build them a monument of native granite. They executed their contract, manufacturing it from a Clark Island, Maine, select blue granite. It is a plain square and eighteen inches high. Upon a handsomely designed plinth rises the dye, elegant in its proportions and finish. The cap is plain, cut to match the dye below and the obelisk above, which rises to the height of fifteen feet nine inches, making the entire height a little over twenty-five feet.

The following is the inscription on the monument:

Born October 9 1827, at Cadiz, Ohio.
Died January 13, 1872, in Allegheny, Pa.
On the left hand side:
OUR PASTOR AND FRIEND,
JOHN B. CLARK.
Erected by his friends of the Second U P. church, Allegheny, Pa., May 30, 1874.
On the right hand side:
Pastor of the Second U. P. church,
Allegheny, Pa., 1860—1872.
Colonel 123d and 193d regiments,
1862—1864.

THE UNVEILING.

On Saturday morning, a party of some forty persons, many of whom had been active in furthering the erection of the monument, accompanied by Rev. T. H. Hanna, left the Union depot in this city and proceeded in a special railroad train to properly dedicate the monument and to receive it from the hands of the building committee at Cadiz. At twelve o'clock the party arrived at Cadiz, where a number of citizens, headed by Hon. J. C. Jamison, met them at the depot. Carriages had been provided, and the party was at once transferred to the Sherman House, where a good dinner was awaiting them. After dinner the regular procession, headed by a committee of ex-soldiers in command of Col. John S. Pearce, was formed, bearing the tattered and torn battle flags of the Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fourth, Ninety-eighth and One hundred and twenty sixth regiments O. V. I, proceeded to the cemetery, a short distance south of town, while the church and Court House bells tolled out a solemn dirge.

AT THE CEMETERY.

At the cemetery the services were very impressive. Rev. A. H. Norton of the M. E. Church, on the part of the citizens of Cadiz was the orator of the day. His address was a brilliant and eloquent effort. He paid a glowing tribute to the deceased; the toils and trials which he and his comrades in the field and camp gone were graphically told, and he passed a glorious eulogy upon them for their acchievements. Rev. Hanna of this city, delivered the address on behalf of Col. Clark's friends. He spoke of the noble traits of character of the latter, setting forth the prominent events of his life in an elegant and impressive manner. The excellence of this address is attested by the fact that, notwithstanding there was every appearance of a sudden shower of rain, the crowd listened most until it closed.

After this the monument was admired by the people and the grave covered with beautiful floral offerings, it being literally covered. During this interval, the committee in command of Col. Pearce, decorated the graves of the other fallen braves and they too, were appropriately decorated. Prayer closed the ceremonies, and the audience dispersed.

CLOSING ITS BUSINESS.

After the return from the cemetery, the Monumental Association held a meeting and the monument was formally accepted from the contractors and thus the business of the society was entirely closed up. Hon. Col. Jamison, the guests enjoyed a supper as the Sherman House. At ten o'clock the party left Cadizin a special car and arrived in Pittsburgh at two o'clock yesterday morning.

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

The Hat Emporium of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co.—An Elegant Line of Fine Straw Goods, Etc., on Hand—Great Inducements Offered.

The house of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, is so well known that it is necessary only to remark that their stock has just have received their spring and summer stock, as the public know that they get only a superior line of goods. This accounts for the fact that no sooner is such an announcement made that the store is besieged by customers, and the variable express themselves as highly delighted with the extent and variety of hats and caps here displayed, and find no difficulty in making a selection.

To give to the public an accurate idea of the extent of the stock is impossible, as this can only be obtained by inspection. Suffice it to say that their line of

STRAW GOODS

cannot be surpassed either in its extent or quality. Attention is particularly directed to their beautiful boys' hats, which are highly elevated many persons, and in consequence large sales have been made in this style. Aside from this they have other styles of fine straw hats, which are so varied, embracing as they do all the latest improvements that even the most fastidious cannot fail but be well pleased. The firm are determined to meet the tastes of all their customers, and having had extensive experience in this direction, accounts for the fact of their success in pleasing all who call. Indeed all that is necessary for them to do is show their goods to visitors and sales immediately follow.

OTHER STYLES.

The firm, anxious to meet the wants of the public, have not confined themselves to this line of goods, but have laid in a supply of magnificent felt hats, which are very light and airy, and suitable for summer wear. They also have other styles, too numerous to mention, and any person who cannot be suited here need not go to other stores, as they will invariably meet with signal failure. Those contemplating purchasing a hat should not fail to call here, at least to inspect the stock and learn what a fine house this has been represented, so that the visitor will be agreeably disappointed. Parents desiring to secure

CAPS AND HATS

for their children can also be accommodated here as the stock in this department is complete in every particular. Another inducement, and that not the least, is the low prices that have been fixed for these goods. The firm deal in the one price system, the advantage of which is apparent to all. Do not fail to call at this establishment and secure your hat for summer wear.

County Commissioner.

By reference to our columns, it will be seen that Mr. G. W. Weddell, of South Versailles, is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner. Mr. Weddell is held in high esteem by his associates for his business qualities and prudent and judicious course in all matters of public trust, is strictly honest and of undoubted capacity for the satisfactory discharge of the duties of the position to which his many friends would have him aspire; and if elected, the affairs of the county would be managed to the interest of all parties, and suffer no detriment from his administration.

Pleasure, Comfort, Luxury.

Those who promenade the parks to enjoy the delights of the evening breeze, should remember that in the line of refreshments, can be found all that can be desired at the confectionery and ice cream parlor of W. A. Rhodes, No. 23 Western avenue, a few doors from West Park. Mr. Rhodes' establishment is most elegantly furnished, and well provided with all the luxuries and Summer beverages necessary for the full enjoyment of a pleasant evening. His fruits and confections are fresh and pure, and ice creams of savory richness can be had at all hours. Go to No. 22 Western avenue for a luxurious repast this evening and you will be sure to go again.

Duryeas' famous "Satin Gloss Starch" is now for sale in Pittsburgh. This article has taken the first prize medals in Europe and the United States whenever placed in competition with other starch. Its peculiar qualities will at once be understood by all good housekeepers when tested, it being snow white, perfectly pure, and stronger than any other starch. The superior strength and beautiful clear finish it gives to the linen, makes it not only the most economical but the most desirable for all who use starch.

Thickly Settled.

In the vicinity of Hall Farm,
Tenth ward, Allegheny,
Sale on TUESDAY,
TO-DAY, at 10 A. M.,
to the highest bidder.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

The Pavement Question in Pittsburgh—Profiting by Past Failures—More Caution on New Projects—A New Favorite—The Superior Merits of the Vulcanite Pavement—Facts as Favorable Comments on Its Excellence—How the Work Progresses on Hiland Avenue.

There is, perhaps, no matter connected with local improvements, that excites greater attention from the property holder and the tax-payer, than the paving of our thoroughfares, and the kind of pavement to be used for that purpose. Especially within the past decade has public attention been largely turned in this direction, from the fact that consolidation brought with it the necessity for new thoroughfares to the annexed and rapidly improving portions of the city, and these thoroughfares, when once opened, had to be rendered passable. This necessity brought into prominence the question as to the best style of pavement. It was generally conceded that the cobble stone style was antequated and answered neither the purpose of cleanliness or comfort, although ranking on the score of first cost it had an advantage. The people of the new districts, however, fully appreciating the fact that a good thoroughfare leading to their properties would very materially enhance the value of the real estate, were not averse to paying a little addition to secure a durable, smooth and clean roadway, and thus began the era of wooden pavements, for up to that time the new style had not been largely experimented with, only a few sections having been laid in the city. For a time it seemed as if the great desideratum had been secured, for the new pavement was smooth, and clean, and beautiful, but unfortunately it was a thing of beauty that seemed not to have the merit of extended existence. The wooden blocks soon gave early indication of their consumptive tendency, and the fact made that class of pavement pass under an unfavorable cloud.

It was just at this juncture that a new candidate for public favor, known as the Vulcanite pavement, made its appearance here. Under the circumstances, it was at first received with distrust. Eventually, however, after being subjected to rigid tests, and through the influence of high commendations from other cities where it had been laid, the Vulcanite was selected as the pavement for the improvement of Hiland avenue, and the work of laying it has been going on for a short time past. Thus far but a small portion has been put down, but the interest taken in the matter has drawn to the property holders and tax-payers to examine it, with a result that has been greatly in its favor. It seems to combine the smoothness and regularity of the wooden pavement with the advantages of being more compact, much harder and much cleaner. The process of its laying is as follows: The road is first passed on Hiland avenue, may be thus briefly described: First, there is constructed a layer of broken stone twelve inches deep. This is well rolled and upon it is placed a layer of three inches, composed of slag, gravel and composition, making of itself a substance over which the heaviest drays might be drawn without indenting the surface. Upon that again is placed a layer of asphalt, which for this purpose is brought from Trinidad, and skillfully mixed with sulphur, lime, fine sand, gravel and slag, the whole vulcanized to the same manner almost that Iodin rubber is vulcanized, and the result of the entire process is a pavement that is hard and durable, that is not affected by the rays of the hottest sun, and that does not crack when the most intense cold prevails.

It can thus be seen at a glance that the work attests its own merits and needs no further commendation. It is a sort of a mixture between the Macadamized plan with the later great improvement of a smooth, elastic clean, impervious pavement, which will bear up under the very heaviest travel and afford a smooth surface for those to ride over easily drive freely upon.

Having had our attention thus particularly called to the Vulcanite we took an opportunity to gather further information concerning its points of superiority, and learned from the contractor, Mr. Meaks, Fulton & McKelvy, that they claimed for it the following merits:

"*First.* Its solidity and durability. Alluson has already been made to the fact, that by the ingenious use of sulphur with other materials in the composition of the concrete, an extraordinary hardness is imparted, rivaling the French asphalt. The chemist will understand this remarkable result, when he calls to mind a well-known simile existing between sulphur in the vulcanizing of India rubber. But although nearly as hard as granite, it possesses a slight elasticity, which enables it to give or yield to the horses feet. Great difficulty has been experienced heretofore in securing mixtures such proportion of materials as will insure the pavement against crumbling and disintegration under the pressure of constant travel on the one hand, and against too great softness and yielding to the weight of vehicles on the other. We claim these important advantages for our "Vulcanite" pavement.

"*Second.* Its cleanliness. Its hard and smooth surface enables it to be easily kept clean by the use of the broom, or by washing with hose, or sprinkling machines.

"*Thirdly.* Its sanitary qualities. As it has no crevices for the accumulation of animal matter can accumulate, or decay, a great and important sanitary evil is avoided.

"*Fourthly.* The rapidity with which it can be laid. By the use of steam, which has been lately introduced, the concrete mixture is most thoroughly and rapidly effected; it can be quickly spread upon the prepared substratum, and rolled with heavy iron rollers, while hot. A few workmen can put down some forty to fifty square yards per day; so that it would be by no means difficult to lay one hundred yards per diem; and the larger the undertaking, the more rapid in proportion may the work proceed. Another great advantage is that the pavement is ready for use a few hours after it is put down.

"*Fifthly.* Its requiring but little, if any, repairs. This, certainly, is a great desideratum. Every citizen is a witness to the shocking condition of our streets and sides walks throughout the year, but especially in the spring, when the old cobble stones and bricks so often require to be restored to their proper line of property. When repairs are needed, they can be easily and expeditiously made, the work being ready for use, as before stated, immediately after it is completed.

"*Sixthly.* Its comparative freedom from noise and dust, horses' feet and the wheels of vehicles making comparatively little noise on this pavement, the slight elasticity above alluded to giving it that yielding property which is wanting in stone.

"*Seventhly.* Its cheapness. This is one of its greatest merits. Its first cost is much less than all the ordinary stone pavements, the old-fashioned cobble stones excepted; but it is even far cheaper in the end than these, if we take into account the constant repairs and renewals they require. It is considerably cheaper than any of the modern wooden pavements. For sidewalks it is very nearly as cheap, in the first cost, as bricks are far cheaper, of course, if the frequent necessity for the repairs of the latter is considered. It is also from one half to two thirds cheaper than the best flagging; and is superior to all, from the fact that it is so solid, that it is not affected by moisture or frost, which are constant sources of repairs in the others.

"*Eighthly.* Its noiselessness. An objection urged against asphalt pavements, on account of their dark color, is now obviated by our new process, so as to give the appearance of granite or marble.

These are certainly high claims for the pavement, but they have been endorsed with singular unanimity by all who have visited Hiland avenue and looked at the work. Higher commendation than this, however, is the fact that in Philadelphia and Washington City, where it has been laid and used for years, there are no signs of decay, and it receives the commendation of city authorities and engineers,—some of them who are especially conversant with the subject, pronouncing it equal to the celebrated asphalt pavements of Paris, which city has the best thoroughfares in the world.

We have thus written thus somewhat at length about the Vulcanite, because it seems to a casual unbiased observer to be the compromise which has long been needed—a solid, smooth, elastic, impervious pavement, that will stand the heaviest wear and tear, and will not crack with frost, and will *endure* as long as the most exacting could expect. It certainly merits a careful examination from commissioners as well as property owners, and we commend its consideration to all who are interested in the subject, of pavements.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS

GEORGE SLOAN, *alias* Stoner, attacked the wife of the proprietor of the Duquesne House on Friday night for interfering with a little arrangement of his for picking an intoxicated man's pocket, and struck her on the face with a pair of knucklers, injuring her severely. He got three months employment at the Workhouse.

JAMES KILDUFF, *alias* Kelley, was sent to Claremont on Saturday for ninety days by Acting Mayor McMasters, for acting as a "bouncer" disorderly part at a ball at City Hall on Friday night and assisting in an attack upon Lieutenant Sol. Coulson, who was knocked down while trying to preserve peace. A number of Kilduff's boon companions paid fines and others were sent to jail.

Go by Pleasant Valley Street Cars

and Western avenue cars,
To the Great Sale
On the Hall Farm,
TO-DAY, at 10 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Decoration Day at New Albany, Ind.

Saturday was a great day at the New Albany National Cemetery. What, with introductory remarks by Gen. Ekin, oration by Dr. Gienlow, poem by Col. Jackson, alternations of instrumental music, prayer, benediction and strewing of flowers, &c., in affectionate commemoration of our dead patriots, the day was elegantly and appropriately observed.

Sale to Last All Day

On the Hall Farm
TO-DAY
Positively to the Highest Bidder.
Sale to take place at 10 A. M.

Come TO-DAY, at 10 A. M.

to the Hall Farm
and secure Property.
Most will be sold to the Highest Bidder.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

20 Per Cent. Saved—10 Per Cent Earned.

Buy your boots and shoes, where they are sold at wholesale rates, and thus save to yourselves the profits of retail. This you can do by patronizing Mr. R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny City, who has an excellent and varied assortment of boots, shoes and gaiters for summer wear, and will sell a single pair at rates as low as you can buy them by the case.

Go TO-DAY

and buy yourself a fine piece of property
on the Hall Farm,
in the Tenth ward, Allegheny.
To be sold to the highest bidder.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty second Street.
tf DODDS & CASSEY.

Secure one of Those Fine Pieces of Ground to be sold at auction
TO DAY
to the highest bidder.
On the Hall Farm,
Tenth ward